BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. S. MONTMAN, 1913—18.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY NARAYAN PIRKHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

B·S·A.
Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 134 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	....
12th Augnst.	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
7th August.	BARPETA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th August	VASNA ..	Busreh Direct,
10th August	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
13th August ..	"NOVARA" ..	6,850
20th " ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th " ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October, ..	"SOUDAN" ..	6.696
8th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"MANTUA" } Through steamers from
"NALDERA" } Australia.
* "MALWA" }

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
10th August ..	"DILWARA"	To Colombo Straits and China.
26th August ..	"MALWA"	*Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
22nd September	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October ..	"MANTUA"	

Through steamer from London.)*

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th Aug	12th "
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	10th Aug.	22nd "
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	8339	25th Aug	12th Aug
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	1st "	8th "
Seifuku Maru	M. Tonda	5857	5th "	20th "
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3342	5th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6724	3rd Aug.	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
Total	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ...	2,71,31,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

A. SUCKER,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAB, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD,

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
302, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas K.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum.

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanency**

Non corrosiveness

Guaranteed,

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the Journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-3

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 8	Rs. 8

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN LION ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE CO. LTD have the pleasure to announce that they have commenced accepting Life Assurance Business from SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1921.

Canvassers and other influential gentlemen who can introduce good business are invited to apply to the undersigned:—

E. A. D'SILVA,
General Manager,
The Indian Lion Assurance Co. Ltd.,
4-6, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

C10372

THE INDUSTRIAL & ADVERTISING SYNDICATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Industrial and Advertising Syndicate, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Syndicate, No. 11-14, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of receipts and payments made up to the first August, 1921.

Dated the 5th August, 1921.

By order of the Board,
MANAGING AGENTS.

R1036

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

THE Department of Economics of the University School of Economics and Sociology is being organised. Details about the programme of the Department will be announced in due course. In the meanwhile, Mr. C. N. Vakil, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ. London) F.S.S. Assistant Professor of Economics, will be glad to interview students preparing for the M.A. degree in Economics either by examination or by research. He can be seen usually between 12 noon and 2 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science, or preferably by appointment. Students who are out of Bombay, but who desire to join the Department from November 1921, may communicate with Mr. Vakil.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921. C10376

NOTICE.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.
POONA SUBURBAN NO. 1.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN take notice that whereas the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur Edward Mirams, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I., the undersigned, as Arbitrator in connection with the above Scheme, he hereby gives notice that a meeting of all the owners of property comprised within the abovenamed Scheme will be held at the Poona Suburban Municipality's Office, on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921, at 12 noon. At this meeting the Local Authority will explain the proposals under the Scheme. The Arbitrator will indicate certain amendments to the Scheme which he proposes to make, the most important of which will be the cancellation of the proposed Overbridge over the G. I. P. Railway by virtue of the Government sanction to the conversion of the Sangam Railway bridge into a road bridge so as to have a direct communication over the Ganeshkhind Road to Poona Cantonment without crossing the Railway. Any objections which the owners concerned have to offer to such amendments will be heard by the Arbitrator at this meeting.

A. E. MIRAMS,
F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Arbitrator.

Poona, 8, 1921.

C10387

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF THREE EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS AND ONE ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received up to noon on August 31st, 1921, for three posts of Executive Engineers and one of Assistant Engineer in the Development Directorate.

Candidates for the posts of Executive Engineers should have the usual qualifications of a Civil Engineer, together with special experience in one of the branches indicated below:—

1. Surveying, estimating, laying-out and constructing roads and buildings, water-supply distribution systems, surface water drains, and branch sewers and general Engineering work.

2. The Design and Construction of Reinforced Concrete Buildings including the erection and management of mixing, elevating and conveying plant.

3. Supply and transportation of Building materials, including the working and management of Brick-fields and Quarries as well as some knowledge of Railway construction and working.

Candidates for the post of Assistant Engineer should have successfully passed through the course of a recognised technical college and have had 3 years' works experience preferably on Civil Engineering Construction.

Applications should be addressed to:—

The Director of Development,
Old Custom House Yard,
BOMBAY,

and should be in the candidate's own handwriting. They should contain particulars of birth and parentage, age, general and technical education, and a summary of professional experience. They should be accompanied by copies of such testimonials as may be considered necessary, and a statement of the salaries last drawn, or drawn at present, and the salary desired.

The appointments will be for two years in the first instance, at salaries ranging from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,400 in the case of Executive Engineers, according to qualifications, and selected candidates will be expected to join not more than five weeks later than the receipt of intimation of appointment. The maximum pay of Executive Engineers in the Development Directorate has been fixed at Rs. 1,600.

The salary of the Assistant Engineer will be from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem according to qualifications.

C10394

NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned will select about six candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Bombay Forest College, Dharwar, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers.

2. Applications from intending candidates should reach the undersigned at Poona not later than 30th September 1921.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st July, 1922. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Article 37 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution and in particular to good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer for the certificate may be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.

(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed at least one or other of the following examinations:—

(a) the Matriculation Examination.
(b) the School Final or School Leaving Examination or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than July 1st, 1921.

4. Stipends at Rs. 50 per mensem will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

W. E. COPLESTON,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 1st August, 1921. C10390

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of members of the Medical Profession that Dr. A. J. NORONHA, M.D., who has hitherto been carrying on research work at the F. D. Petit Laboratory at this College has expressed his desire to discontinue the same. As it is considered desirable that this work should continue, the undersigned will be pleased to consider applications from the members of the Medical Profession for the appointment not later than 15th instant.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S., (Lond) Major I.M.S.
C 10389 Dean, Grant Medical College.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. BELL ceases to be in our employ from this date.

G. M. ROSE,
Manager for India.

6th August, 1921. C10384

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Totomi Maru" are here by informed of the steamer's arrival on the 6th August from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 6th August, 1921.

NOTICE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT REWA STATE.

THE next contract for the extraction and export of certain minor produce consisting of Bahera (Terminalia Ballarica) Harra, Harri, (Myrobalan or Terminalia Chibula) Aonla (Phyllanthus Amblica), Majith (used in dying) Catchu (Katha) Honey and wax, Gum of sorts, Chironji or Charoli, Tikhur, Bechandi, Country medicine such as Bhilawa, Banslochan, white and black Musli, roots of Pipra, Loadh, Roots of Chinar, Kamraj, Bhoraj, Tejraj, Hansraj, Balraj, Butch and Chitawar, Horns of Arna (Bison) and Horns and Hides of Chital, Roj and Stag, from the Southern Rewa Forests which includes Illaqua Kaun, Patrehi, Deori, Kothi, Jaitpur, Sohagpur, Beohari, Pathraula, Majholi, Gungour and Camp Umaria, i.e. the forests situated within the Inspectorships of Chandia, Bandhogarh, Sohagpur Jaithari, Beohari and Mad was will, be given by public auction at Rewa on the 31st August 1921 in the office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. The period of the contract will be for 3 or 5 years according to the orders of the Council of Regency.

The average income of the past 10 years to the State has been from October 1911 to September 1916 Rs. 50,500 per year, from October 1916 to September 1921 Rs. 75,000 per year.

Other conditions for the lease will be available in the office of the undersigned and will be announced at the time of bidding.

The contract period is to commence from the 1st October, 1921.

The auction will be held before Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye Revenue Member, Council of Regency, to whom further communication should be made.

V. K. MULYE,
Revenue Member,
Council of Regency, Rewa State.

Rewa, July 1921. C10336

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Co's Act
and
In the matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. in Liquidation.
N. H. MOOS ..... Official Liquidator.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS CARLTON HOUSE IN OUTRAM STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the land known as Plot No. 77 on the Esplanade Estate comprised in the lease, dated 31st October, 1911, made between the Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay and the late Ratanji Jamsetji Tata admeasuring 2241 square yards or thereabouts with the buildings standing thereon and known as "Carlton House."

The offers must be in writing addressed to the Liquidator of the above Company and must be received at the office of the Liquidator at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or of his Attorneys Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Albert Buildings, Fort Bombay, before 5 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, 1921.

Any offer made through a broker must disclose the name of his principal. Brokerage at the rate of 1 per cent upon the amount of the purchase money will be paid on completion of the sale of the said property but not otherwise to the broker through whom the offer for purchase is received. The sale of the property will be subject to a reserve price and accordingly offers received through brokers will be treated as offers for the amount named less the brokerage payable thereon.

The acceptance of an offer by the Liquidator will be subject to the sanction of the Court and a deposit of 20 per cent of the purchase price of the said property will be required to be made on the acceptance of the offer in respect thereof.

The purchase of the property must be completed within one month of the acceptance of the offer and in this respect time will be of the essence of the contracts.

The property is offered for sale subject to all existing tenancies.

The purchaser must accept such title to the property as the Liquidator may have and the Liquidator will execute an Assignment with only the usual Trustees covenant that he personally has not encumbered.

Further particulars and form of contract which will be required to be signed by the purchaser of the property may be obtained from the Liquidator at his office aforesaid or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharlal his Attorneys, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Esplanade Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the Esplanade Division of A Ward in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing a total area of 2241 square yards and be the same little more or less together with the buildings outhouses and all premises standing thereon and which is bounded on the North by a Plot No. 78 on the East by Cathedral High School, on the South by Outram Road and on the West by Murzaban Road and which said piece of land known as Plot No. 77 forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board of Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises together with all buildings outhouses now erected and built thereon are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/8463 and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 3485 (1) Street No. 3.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1921.

Per Pro N. H. MOOS,
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA.
C 10382 Official Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.

C9976

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI BHACHU, DOCTOR ABDUL SATAR AYUB GAYA, AHMED HAJI MAKI ABDUL SUCCOR AHMED and AMRATLAL MOTICHAND carried on under the name and style of Abdul Satar Jaffer Mahomed and Company, otherwise known as A. Jaffer Mahomed and Company was by consent dissolved on Aso Vad Amas Samvat Year 1976 (10th November 1920).

Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Attorney for Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya.

C10348

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE [AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1437 of 1919.

The NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD., Joint Stock Company, carrying on business at the Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

versus

TULJARAM GOKALDAS DALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Fanas Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1920, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday, the 8th day of September, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling house therein, situate at the Western side of the Sarkar Mohalla, in the Kasba of Bulsar, in Bulsar Kusba, Sub-District Bulsar, Surat District. Both the side walls of the house form part of the said house. The width of the front part of the said house from North to South is approximately eleven feet and the width thereof in the Vada from North to South about is nine feet. The length of the said house from the front to the back eaves from East to West is fifty-six feet. The length of the Vada of the said house on its Northern side is 43 feet and from the Southern side is 40 feet. There is a privy built in the "Vada" of the said house and the width of the Vada up to that is nine feet and after that the width between the Government Chawky and the Vada on back part of the house adjoining on the South is 6 feet and 9 inches. There is a passage 3 feet wide behind the privy and the Government Chawky, which runs behind the house adjoining the North and meets the Government High Road and a right of way exists upon the said passage for Bhangis, cows and other cattle and persons, etc., and the said property is sold together with the said right of way. The said property is bounded on or towards the North by the house of Brijbhukandas Rajaram, on or towards the South by the house of Bhagwandas Brijmohandas, on or towards the East in the front there is a public highway, on or towards the West there is a Vada belonging to the said house after which there is the Government Chawky which is connected with the Public High Road and beyond it the said Public Road there is the temple of Shri Vithalnathji. The same bears Municipal No. 3/129.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house thereon, situate at the Northern side of "Panchtadi", in the Kasba of Bulsar, in the Bulsar Taluk, Sub-Division Bulsar, in the Surat District, the width thereof from East and West on the Southern side thereof in the front door is 4½ "Gaj" and 2 "Tasus" and the width at the back door is 4½ "Gaj" and 2 "Tasus", the length from North to South of the portion built is 16 "Gaj" and the length of the Vada from the eaves of the back is 8 "Gaj." The width in the middle is 3½ "Gaj" and 1 "Tasu" and at the further end the width is 3½ "Gaj." On the North at the extremity of the Vada is the land of Raghunathji Nathabhai, etc., purchased from Gokaldas Mokandas, on the South in the front is the public high way, on the East is the house in which Narotam Zina is setting up a shop, on the West is the shop of Gokaldas Bhagwandas. Half the price of the land and Vada so bounded together with the dwelling situate thereon. The vacant ground in Lotiavad admeasuring about 4½ "Gaj" wide from North to South and 20 "Gaj" in length on an average from East to West. To the North of it is the house of Bhanabhai Sarabhai, etc., in which resides Tamboli Jiwan. To the South is the house of Ranchod Zina on the land of Bhanabhai Sarabhai, on the East is a public High Road. To the East is the open space of land belonging to Gokaldas Makhandas bought from Goculdas Mokandas.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land known as Samla Radias Nanda, situate at the village of Nikwadi, in Bulsar Taluka, Sub-Division Bulsar, in the Surat District, bearing No. 121 and admeasuring 3 acres and 19 gunthas and Akar No. 25, and bounded on the West and South and East by a public street and on the East also by the land belonging to Lalloo Prag, and on the North by a public street with all trees thereon excepting one mango tree, assigned in charity with all the other rights belonging or appertaining thereto together with the right to draw water for the said land from a well, situate in the plot of ground bearing No. 123.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1921.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C10399

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Electric Lighting of streets in the Amraoti Town Municipality. Applicants should apply to the undersigned stating terms, etc. Particulars on personal visit.

D. B. SANEY.
Secretary.
Amraoti Town Municipality.

TA C10349

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

EMPTY CASES OF MACHINERY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of empty cases of machinery, lying at the Wadia Woollen Mills, Thana, and will be received at the Company's Registered Office, Dadyseth's Building, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, uptil 5 p.m. (S. T.), of THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

TA C10368

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BEHRAMJI KAWASJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim to or upon said properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 48-50, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the Picket Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the purchase shall be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece and parcel of Gaothan Freehold land at Khandala, Taluka Mawal, District Poona, abutting on the Main Road, admeasuring about 404 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less with a bungalow standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 129, and bounded as follows: i.e., on the North the house of Baboo Hanoobhoy, on the East by open land, on the South by the property described below, and on the West by the Main Bombay-Poona Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Furjundari land with a bungalow together with an out-house standing thereon, bearing Municipal No. 128, situated at Khandala, in Mawal Taluka, District Poona, admeasuring about 510 square yards, be the same more or less or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: i.e., on the East by the open land, on the West by the Bombay-Poona Main Road, on the North by the property described above, and on the South by a small common passage and beyond by the house of Mr. D. Cawasji.

Dated 6th day of August, 1921.

CAWASHAH M. TALEYARKHAN,
Purchaser's Pleader.

C10397

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 473 of 1918.

TYABALLI ABDULALLI HAVELIWALLA, Assignee of the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff Ebrahim Abdulally in the immoveable property at Packmodia Street, in the estate of Bai Cooverbai deceased .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) Abdulally Karimbhai Haveliwalla, (2) Mohomed Hussen Abdulalli Haveliwalla, (3) Tyaballi Abdulalli Haveliwalla, (4) Sharafalli Abdulalli Haveliwalla, (5- Bai Safibai, daughter of Abdualli Haviliwalla and wife of Heptulabhai Hussenalli, (6) Ebrahim Esufalli Chapkhanavalla, (7) Lukmanji Musaji, (8) Noorbhai Dawoodbhai (8a) Amtubai Dawoodbai and (8b) Manekbai Dawoodbhai and (8c) Khatizabai Dawoodbhai the heirs and legal representatives of Dawoodbhai Peerbhai deceased, (9) Hussenalli Mohamadalli, (9a) Gulamalli Abdulalli Haveliwalla and (9b) Tyabali Abdul alli Haveliwalla, (10) Esufali Mahomedalli, all of Bombay, Borah Mohamedan Inhabitants the 1st and 5th and 9a defendants residing at Dhaboo Street, the 2nd at Tardeo the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8thc, 9th, 9thb and 10th defts. at Packmodia Street and the 7th at Nagdevi Street and the 8th 8tha, 8thb, at Napean Sea Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Court's Order, dated 18th October, 1920, and the Judge's Order dated 5th April 1921 for Sale made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court on the premises on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1921 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Shaikh Abdulla Packmodia Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2755, New No. 9750, Old Survey No. 1212, New Survey No. 4507 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 6960 and Street Nos. 43 and 53 Street Khara Tank and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public guttar and the house of Balaram Sudhaji Bulay, on or towards the West by Packmodia Street, on or towards the North by a guttar and the house of Babaji Noorbhai and on or towards the South by Khara Talao Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1921.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C9982

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHAI DHUME ..... Plaintiff

vs.

NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the undivided one-half share, right, title and interest at Nizamuddin Gulamally, the first Defendant abovenamed, in all the piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaikhally Janjiker Street, now called Janjiker Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 4 and new under Ward C No. 532 and Street No. 63, New Survey No. 1948, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhanji Ookarda, on or towards the West by the house of Gulabchand Bhimji, on or towards the North by the said Janjiker Street and on or towards the South by the house of Dhanji Ookerda, and which premises were formerly in the possession of Sakinabee and are now in the possession of the tenants of Nizamuddin Gulamally and Fidaally Gulamally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.

C10284

NOTICE.

APPEAL NO. 107 OF 1921.
(Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT ALIGARH.

GORDHAN DASS SANWAL DASS, Injineer, Baroda State, II Party...Appellant

versus

CHATER BHAI MANGAL BHAI, owners of new Jining Factory, resident of Dagor, District Khera, at present Bombay, Bank Street, No. 19, W. D. Patel & Co., Bombay ... Respondent.

Appeal from the decree of the Court of Munsif of Koil, dated the 12th day of January, 1921.

To

Chater Bhai Mangal Bhai, owners of new Jining Factory, resident of Dagor, District Khera, at present Bombay, Bank Street, No. 19, W. D. Patel & Co., Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree of Munsif of Koil in this case has been presented by Defendant-Appellant and registered in this Court, and that the (1-9-21) 1st day of September, 1921, has been fixed by his Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided ex-parte in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 2nd day of August, 1921.

MUNSARIM,
Judge's Court, Aligarh.

C10391

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2498.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ranchordas Lowji of Champa Gally.

Ex. s.s. "City of Calcutta."

D J 380—974—1 case 32 pieces Tussore Union Suiting 27in.

Ex. s.s. "Baron Fairlie."

D J 432—234—1 case 52 pieces Cotton Drills 27/28in.

Ex. s.s. "Kasama"

D J 363—37/38—2 cases 79 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

Ex s.s. "Freienfels."

D J 363—39—1 case 39 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal and Co., of Champa Gally.

Ex s.s. "Margha."

D J 389—985/6—2 cases each 10 pieces Woollen Serge 536½ yds

Ex. s.s. "Kasama."

D J 362—265—1 case 39 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

Ex. s.s. "Freienfels."

D J 362—266—1 case 39 piece, Mercerised Tussore 28in.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Mohemad Hasam and Co., of Jackaria Musjid.

Ex s. s. "Baron Fairlee."

D J 448—344/7—4 cases each 52 pieces Cotton Drill 27/28in.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF FLAT, ROUND AND SQUARE STEEL BARS, STEEL ANGLES

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th August 1921 at 3 p.m. by order of the B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, at their premises Nicol Road, the following goods.

448 Flat, 116 Round, 31 Square Steel Bars, Angles, 2 Steel rails.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August 1921.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MOTOR MECHANIC, capable of handling labour. Apply to ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
A C10363

WANTED—One knowing Tamil, Telugu, and English perfectly well to work for two hours daily, or whole time. T. P. LAL & Co., Barbhai Moholla, Bombay 3
A R1032

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and foreign lands for MEMON ILLUSTRATED TRADE DIRECTORY. Apply Publishers, Post Box 2180, CALCUTTA.
A R1034

WANTED—L.C.P.S. of the Bombay University as SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for East Africa on liberal salary. For particulars apply to THE SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, DELHI.
A C10395

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited Shares still available at par B. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
R C9830

WANTED,—A CUTLER for Medical Stores, Baroda. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, before the 15th August, 1921.
A C10355

WANTED.—An influential CANVASAR in Import Export Firm, having good experience in Mill line. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10343

WANTED—An experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning and Pressing factory in U. P. Apply stating terms and salary to BACHHRAJ JANMALAL, 183/85, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R 1018

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced COUNTER ASSISTANT for Ironmongery China and Glass Department. Apply in person to the BRANCH MANAGER, Army & Navy Stores.
A R1024

WANTED—A Gujrati Hindu CLERK for general correspondence, (English and Gujrati), and accounts. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 7039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1027

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor staff on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position, lowest acceptable salary to SECRETARY NATIONAL PUBLICITY LTD, Houz Qazi, DELHI.
A R632

WANTED.—A Competent SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST for Dharampur State (Surat District). Apply with testimonials stating experience. Salary from Rs. 75 to 150 per mensem according to qualifications, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to Raja Saheb, Dharampur.
A C10326

WANTED—Local and TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass for and sell shares of a Sugar Company having very respectable management with a good number of shares already subscribed and the Mills being under construction. For terms and particulars apply to Box No. 7036, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10369

GONDAL RAILWAY—WANTED a qualified EXECUTIVE ENGINEER with Railway experience. Initial salary of the post is Rs. 350, rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments. Leave and Provident Fund Rules according to the State Railway Regulations. Apply with copies of certificates to the undersigned. W. E. PARISH, Ag. Manager, Gondal Railway, Gondal, 3rd August, 1921.
A R10398

WANTED—A paid PRACHARAK on a salary of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications for Congress work in Jalgaon Taluka. Candidate should be educated able to address meetings, organise village committees and village picketing and should be above the age of 30. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st August. SHRIPAD KESHEV PATHAK, President, Taluka C. Committee, Jalgaon, E. K. Taluka Congress Committee's Office, Jalgaon, 6-8-21.
A C10400

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—(1.) FINANCE MINISTER. (2.) JUDICIAL MINISTER. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem according to qualifications for both posts. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 15th August to THE POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government, Alwar.
A C 10373

WANTED—A competent and experienced MILL MANAGER for an Up-country Cotton Mill. Must have vast practical and theoretical knowledge of Carding, Spinning and Weaving and ability to control labour. Excellent salary and prospects. Only those with the above qualifications need apply, stating age, experience, salary and enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 7017, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10315

WANTED—A GRADUATE of an English or Indian University with Honours in Geology on Rs. 300—50/2—500 (Oosmania rupees) for Geological Survey Work in the Hyderabad (Deccan) State; 5 years' practical experience is essential. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary to Government for the Departments of Industries and Commerce, etc., Hyderabad (Deccan), before the 31st August, 1921. The selected candidate will have to serve on probation for six months.
A C10299

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED—The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., require a CHARGE ENGINEER to take charge of a shift in their Power House at Mazagon, Bombay, and invite applications from Engineers who have received a thorough training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and have had experienced in the operation of Water Tube Boilers and H. T. Turbo Generators. Applicants should have or be prepared to take the First Class Mechanical Engineers Certificate of the Bombay Boiler Act. Engagement is for 3 years at a commencing salary of Rs. 650 per month rising by annual increasements of Rs. 50 to Rs. 750. Applications for the appointment should be addressed to the Managing Engineer, Post Box 192, Bombay, and be marked "Charge Engineer." Applicants should state their age, whether married or single, give brief details of their experience and enclose copies of three recent testimonials. Bombay 4th August, 1921.
A C10370

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO THOSE WHO ARE IN REAL NEED—An clearly honest good natured Parsee well experienced in all lines of business desires billet in any cast as a family companion, or assistant in any country at moderate pay, only good and loving master essential, please write for particulars or for personal interview to Box No. 7026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C10353

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWNS at Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Apply VISSANJI SONS & CO., 3—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C10339

BLOCKS in a new building on tram line at Ripon Road near Parsee Statue, consisting of 2 bed, hall, kitchen and dining, store room and a private closet, with electric lift, E. L. and sufficient water for Rs. 160.
C R994

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road gard. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C 9698

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA and Co. Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa Dadar.
C R1033

ONE big SHOP at Ripon Road, near Parsee Statue on tram line, specially suitable for a Show Room or a Store, and a Godown area about 2,000 square feet with enough light suitable for a dairy concern or anything.
C R995

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, in the Settlement House, Proctor Road, with electric fitting and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements at reduce rates. Apply to M. BANKELAL & Co., Mumbadevi.
C R886

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, OFFICE ROOMS and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in the KARTIKI BUILDING, Kazi Syed Street near Carnac Bridge. Apply within Room No. 13; or Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road, Bombay, No. 4.
C R 976

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, 22, Elphinstone Circle, third floor, central business locality, E. L. Rent Rs. 220. MOTOR GARAGE, 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; independent and lock-up with facilities for water, E. L. and Telephone. BUNGALOW, 6 Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, excellent sea-breeze and view. Ground and three upper floors, suitable for rich Hindoo family. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1035

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BULDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12.30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R 1022

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

WANTED—A PURCHASER of a primary and High School. Centrally situated in Bombay (Grant Rs. 5,000). Owner retires for health. Apply Box No. 7041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1031

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—One 4 cylinder 12 H. P. two seater SWIFT CAR. Recently overhauled and painted. In excellent running order. Apply Box No. 7020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R999

FOR SALE.—Five Seater PULLMAN CAR. Fitted with electric lights and self starter. In excellent running order. Apply Box No. 7021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R991

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR. cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C986

MAGNIFICENT DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H P 17 miles per gallon, owner leaving India. Rs. 25,000 sacrifice. For further particulars inspection etc. apply:—LOUIS DREYFUS & Co., Alice Buildings, 530, Hornby Road, Bombay.
J A C10375

B. S. A. ROOMY, 4-seater MOTOR CAR 12 H.P. Knight's silent engine in excellent condition. Very economical for petrol—22 miles per gallon. Electric lights Dynamo complete. Rs. 5,000 nett. Apply FRENCH MOTOR CAR COMPANY, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
J A R1003

FOR SALE—A SUPERSIX HUDSON, slightly used in excellent condition for Rs. 7,500 or nearest offer. A PAIGE CAR, thoroughly overhauled and painted by the Russa Engineering Works Limited, Madras, consumption of petrol 19 miles per gallon Rs 6,500 or nearest offer. Apply to the MANAGER, the Malabar Timber Company, Eldon Road, Fort.
J C 10387

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND LOOMS of assorted sizes with preparatory machinery. Write to Box No. 7025, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10351

WANTED.—Second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE or PORTABLE BOILER and separate STEAM ENGINE, 50 I.H.P. or more. Must be in good working condition. Apply with price and full particulars to Box No. 7022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10359

WANTED— 5 or 4 bearing plate Gins secondhand or new. Write with detailed particulars to Seth BACHHRAJ JANMALAL 183/85, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
K R 1017

RS. 50 to 60 Monthly Nett Income guaranteed by the aid of Envelope making machines complete with all apparatus for cutting, folding, gumming, etc., simple easy working instructions, a most valuable Trade secret of this business i.e. a reliable Special Gum process. Capacity 2,000 envelopes daily. Price Reduced to Rs. 22/8 only till the end of this month. Rs. 41/8 for 2. Rs. 58 for 3. Rs. 75/12 for 4 and Rs. 94/10 for 5 machines. At least half the amount with orders. To avoid disappointment order for more machines at once "GOOD LUCK" CO., P. O. Mohari, Dist. Bhandara C. P.
K 10335

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation for COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANCY and Banking Courses. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Apollo Street.
M R980

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A TIGER CUB, 5 months old. Apply to IBRAHIMJI THAVERBHAI Khoka Bazar, Bombay.
N R 1020

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

C. I. RAIN WATER PIPES, coated with single sockets. Just arrived. Apply for particulars etc., to Messrs. B. SITARAM & SON, 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay (Telephone No. 4231).
T R1019

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading institution in the East, recommended by Commercial Experts to be the best. Manag. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

A Calcutta Firm of Stock and Share Broker and Member of the Association having deposited Rs. 25,000 with the Association and paid for the value of the Card is willing to sell same to any Indian. Apply to Box No. 7033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 10362

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

NOTICE.

BIG LOTS OF OLD WOOD, LIFE RAFTS, CABOOSES, IRON SCRAP, IRON LATRINE, LIFE BELT BOXES, IRON PIPES TEAKWOOD DOORS, DEAL WOOD AND TEAKWOOD PLANKS, ETC., ETC., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Under instruction from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Alexandra Dock by the side of Blue Gate, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.

Purchaser will have to pay fifty per cent deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him, and remove such lots within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold if so occasioned while he will have no claim on such resale or the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and condition apply to undersigned and same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Government Auctioneer,
11, Frere Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th August, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No 4827.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE ETC., ON SUNDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST 1921 AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.) AT THE BUNGALOW NEAR PALLI SCHOOL BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND DECENT FURNITURE SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER BY WELL-KNOWN FURNITURE-MAKERS MESSRS. DEVJEH KANJEE AND OTHERS, PERTAINING TO DRAWING, DINING, AND BED ROOMS DIT-MAR LAMPS, AMERICAN CLOCKS, SEWING MACHINES, GLASS AND PLATED WARES ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 14th of August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place valuable and decent teak and black wood furniture including:—

Cushioned drawing rooms suits complete, Marble top centre table, teak wood dining table, arm and armless chairs, corner cabinets, black wood teapoys, single and double wo-o-den coachers, English iron complete coach, meat sapes, book-racks, chest of drawers, Almrahs, dressing tables, wall Ameri clock sewing machines, door and window curtains, English and Ditmar (U. S. A.) hanging lamps, copper vessels glass and plated wares etc., etc., the property of J. P. Marshal Pereira Esquire and others.

A deposit of 25 p.m. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 38 TONS OF CHANDA JUNGLE WOOD AND CHANDA TEAK.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited, and on account and risk of Messrs. N. S. Judav and Co. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Jeitha of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company, Limited, the following:—

Chanda jungle wood 6 feet and up 8—42—4—1
Chanda teak under 3' tons 27—31—7—11.

The particulars of the goods may inspected at the office of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road, during the office hours.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEFLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th August 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full sizes Clubb's safes etc.

The property of an European:—
5 nice silver drawing room cabinet.

By the order of the insurance company concerned::—
7 broken tanks.
1 bale greyi yarn 325 No. 5903.

By the order of the party concerned:—
3 full size Chubb's safes.
2 Kitson lights with tank.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the deceased Dr. Hamit late estate—wearing apparels, tin trunks, linen bags, shoe, counter, chairs, bench, medicine bottles, meoriaix books, Godrej safe, gold watch and chain.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., a lot mulls, nensukh, dhoties etc.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 landaulet; 1 horse; 1 pony.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED EFFECTS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the undermentioned deceased property Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room Apollo Street No. 16, Fort the following:—

Re late Mr. J. W. Mitchell estate—wearing apparels, tin trunks, linen bags, shoe, boot, felt hats, bottles, locks etc.

Re: Mrs. Rampiyari estate—silver todays, rings, gold nath, har, vaizartick, kudas, earings, brass, copper and aluminium utensils, wooden cotgadlas charpoys chair etc.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD MAHIM.

Under instructions from Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 4th day of September 1921, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (now redeemed from payment of cess) containing by admeasurement about 587 sq. yards and registered in the Collector's Books under New No. A/3868, New Survey No. 1A/41 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5231 and 5232, Street Nos. 8 and 9 situate on the West side of old Durga Street, Mahim now called Cadell Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Old Durga Street or Cadell Road, on or towards the West by the seashore, on or towards the North partly by the seashore and partly by the property of Khanbhoy Ghellabhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Dorabji Behramji now purchased by Hajee Ismail Hajee Ibrahim.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Lam, Attorneys for the owner or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Pledgee Mr. A. Hoosein and on account and risk of the Pledgors Messrs. Villcassim Bros., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1921, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

One very valuable Diamond Necklace with a large size cat's eye pendant.

The above will be on view at our office from WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ALLUMINIUM MERCHANTS AND MOTOR HOUSES.
AUCTION SADE OF 7 CASES SMALL PYRAMID ALLUMINIUM MATTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 35 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. MADON and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. A. Alimahomed and Co.

7 cases small pyramid Alluminum mattings about 21 cwt.

The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs. M. H. Madon and Co. at Kambekar Street and can be inspected by intending purchasers at any time between 11 a.m., to 6 p.m.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-day at 6-0 and 9-45 p.m.
Famous English Comedienne
"Daisy Harcourt"
in her own original Comedy Songs and elaborate gowns.

The Fight Film
BASHAM VS PLATTS AND COOK VS GODDARD, AND OTHER FILMS

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are happy to announce this Week Programmes of supreme beauty and interest at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)
A Fascinating Photodrama of Italy by the celebrated Novelist
MARION CRAWFORD
"Whosoever Shall Offend"
(6 parts—6000 feet).
The Programme includes an "Innocent Ambrose" Comedy and
"The Great Bonfire of Foreign Clothes"
Four Shows To-day at ; 5-30; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

AT THE

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)
The concluding Two Chapters, Four parts of the popular and powerful serial.
"The Lurking Peril"
The programme includes a 2 Reel Vitagraph Drama.
"Afternoon Miracle"
Together with a Jester Comedy in 2 parts
"FRAMED UP"
and—
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES
Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
TWO CINEMAS SIMULTANEOUSLY
at the West-End Cinema and also at the Globe Cinema, the Film Version of the
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES
which took place on the Maidan near the Elphinstone Mills on Sunday the 31st July. Specially Photographed by the
EXPERT AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHER
Mr. JANSEY
On the 31st July and 1st August viz.
This Film will be shown Both at the Globe and the West End Cinemas During the Current Week.

THE MAJESTIC

Remember Note.
Events of the two memorable days written with letters of gold in the annals of the future history of the progress of nation, are shown in their entirely at the
MAJESTIC.
WITH
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
by
THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.
A mythological drama depicting the scenes of ancient India in all its glory and valour.
Gorgeous Scenes Gripping plot.
BREATHLESS ACTION
Shows at 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
ELENOR GLYN'S PROBLEM NOVEL
"THE REASON WHY"
Featuring
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
Next Saturday 13th August
The worlds Incomparable Dancer
"Pavlova"
in a Picture nersion of the famous Opera
"MASSANELIO"
The Dumb Girl
OF
Portici

THE EMPRESS.

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
MONDAY to FRIDAY 4 Shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
MADAN'S FIFTH SUPER INDIAN PRODUCTION.
"MOHINI"
or
"The triumph of faith"
ADAPTED FOR THE SCREEN FROM THE
EKADASI LEGEND
Featuring
SRIJUT SISIR KEMAR BHADURI, M.A.
(Calcutta University)
CAST:—
King Rukangad.....Sj Sisir K. Bhaduri
Mohini.....Sm. Albertina
Queen.....Sm. Patience Cooper

SPECIALLY FOR THE
Nag Pacham
Holiday — Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present.
ON MONDAY 8TH INST.
ONLY FOR JUST ONE DAY—MONDAY
The exquisitely superb Indian Mythological Film by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company.
"KALIA MARDAN"
Mind You—This Indian Production will be screened only for one day—MONDAY!
The Programme includes the last four parts of the serial
"THE LURKING PERIL"
and only the unique film of the
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES
Five Shows To-day at 3-30 : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
CLOBE CINEMA.
(Sandhurst Road).

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGURITE COURTOT
FIFTH WEEK
Episode 12th into the Ambush
" 13th The Hidde Room
BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS TOPICAL
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
OH PROMISE ME
Bolland Comic
TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

FRESH STOCK OF
WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—
H. A. KADIR & Co.
Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

THE FIVE FRIENDS
OF THE
FAMILY IN INDIA.
[They serve when the need is sorest.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
For all Fevers be it Malaria, Influenza, Plague, etc., etc. Commands the confidence of the country which looks upon it as a national cure in fever seasons and epidemics. No home should be without this truly marvellous remedy.
LYNSOLA.
The popular Indian Cough and Cold Cure. So effective, so harmless and so agreeable to taste! What mother readily gives and children readily take. Remember is absolutely harmless and gives tone to the chest and lungs.
LAOCOON PAIN RUB.
For all pains of the body. A boon to sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, Headache, Stiff and Painful Joints, Lumbago, Pain in the Back and all other Painful Affections of the Body. Pain-Rub has often turned despair into delight.
HEALO (SKIN OINTMENT.)
Works wonders in all diseases of the skin. Unquestionably the absolute cure for Bad Legs, Eczema, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Boils, Eruptions, Chaps and all other troubles of the skin. Do not say your case is hopeless. Healo has achieved popularity in weeks what other like preparations have taken ages to do. The use of Healo Skin Soap prevents Skin troubles. Unsurpassed for Dry Skins.
ANGEL'S BABY BALM.
For all troubles infants and children are heir to. Surely a boon to mothers who invariably employ it when children are suffering from Colic, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Rickets, Restlessness, Crying without any apparent cause, Peevishness, Clay Coloured Stools, Indigestion, Difficult Breathing, Cold in the Chest, Sleeplessness, etc, "It has saved me many a Doctor's bill" writes an enthusiast.
Madan Sons & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE
Address all your enquiries to
M. KANJI & Co.
General Insurance Underwriters.
Life:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
Fire:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India). The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore). The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
Marine:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Motor:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd., The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Office:—49-51, Cawasji Patel Street, (Hongkong Bank Lane), Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.
LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High C...
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Girgum Back Farekh Wadi
Bombay.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant
Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—
Flexl. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Specialty.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457

WEATHER.

FLOODS AT MALIR.

RELIEF MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Aug. 6.

A meeting of the citizens of Karachi was held at the Collector's bungalow to consider steps to afford immediate relief to people at Malir who had suffered in floods and two committees were formed and subscription list opened. The Collector had received telegrams from Kotri and Kohistan that great damage has been caused, refugees at Kotri taken to the Deputy Collector's bungalow and other public buildings. It was necessary to extend help to those sufferers. Mr. S. C. Shahane said that some of the mischief caused at Malir was due to railway bridge and embankment. The bridge was not sufficiently long, the embankment had no escapes for accumulation of water on Malir side. The Commissioner in Sind received a telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the effect that His Excellency has read with the deepest concern the telegraphic reports of the loss of life and property caused at Malir by the recent floods and desires that the expression of his sincere sympathy should be conveyed to the families of the bereaved and homeless. His Excellency is contributing Rs. 1,000 to the cost of the relief measure. Sir Jahangir Kothari and Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw each contributed Rs. 500.

RAILWAY BREACHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SUKKUR, Aug. 6.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Sukkur wires:—Line between Jajjah Abbasain and Chachran of Khanpur-Chachran section is breached in several places yesterday due to floods. Transhipment is impossible till water subsides Booking of coaching and goods of stations Zahirhir and Chachran is stopped till further advice. Nos. 2 Down and 1 Up locals will run between Khanpur and Jajjah Abbasain only.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. ending at 8-30 a.m. of 6-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 6th	
			1921.	1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 15	63 04	49 28	33 13
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)	0 65	66 43	54 41	37 69
Esplanade (Gok. Ts. Hospital	0 3	60 19	52 31	37 01
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.	0 55	65 05	57 42	38 58
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)	--	--	--	--

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th August, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the northern and eastern districts; Rawalpindi reports 0.24in., Lahore 2.78in., Ambala 0.75in. and Delhi 0.08in. Skies are clear in the north and the south-west but moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Multan; night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the northern and eastern districts. Mainpuri reports 1.12in., Cawnpore a heavy fall of 4.26in. and Allahabad 1.90in. Skies are heavily clouded and temperature is lower than usual at these stations. Cloud is moderate over the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen at Mount Abu the amount reported being 0.95in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Gujarat and local rain in Central India West and Kathiawar. Veraval reports 0.17in., Bhavnagar Para 0.90in., Surat 0.31in., Ahmedabad 1.57in., Deesa 0.14in. and Indore 0.11in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the northern and eastern districts. Jubbulpore reports 2.95in., Saugor 1.99in., Chanda 0.11in. and Raipur 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Jubbulpore and Saugor day temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Bombay has had 0.15in., Ratnagiri 0.58in., Mormugao 3.60in. and Karwar 0.49in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen at Belgaum the amount reported being 0.22in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is weak in the Peninsula, but has given moderate to heavy rain in the northern and eastern districts of the Punjab and the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and Gujarat and in the northern and eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces and of the Punjab. There has also been local rain in Kathiawar and Central India West with a few falls in south-west Rajputana, the south Bombay Deccan and Madras. Cawnpore reports a heavy fall of 4.26in. and Lahore of 2.78in.; other falls exceeding one inch amounting to 1.67in. at Ahmedabad, 2.05in. at Jubbulpore, 1.90in. at Allahabad and 1.12in. at Mainpuri. Day temperature is lower than usual in and about the north and south-west Punjab and the east of the United Provinces

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces with a few falls in Kathiawar and the Punjab. It is probable that there will be a decrease of rain in the United Provinces and some extension about the south-west Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th August, 1921:—

The Bombay monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula and a partial break is apparently setting in except in Burma and northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Coorg and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Kashmir and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point three inches; Moulmein six; Myitkyina two; Dibrugarh one; Tezpur two; Dhubri one and a half; Cherrapunji, Dinajpur eight; Patna one and a half, Lucknow, Bahraich two; Bareilley, Dehra Dun one and a half; Lyallpur a half; Murree three; and Srinagar one and a half.

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ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds | Bronchitis, Consumption, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:—
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English well-known Soaps Free
FROM THE FIRST OF CURRENT MONTH TILL THE 15th WE SHALL GIVE ONE BOX SOAP
FREE
TO CUSTOMERS BUYING GOODS OF Rs. 10 AND MORE
THE INDO-FOREIGN STORES,
BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL, BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SALE OF NEW MOTOR CARS
The following (BRAND NEW CARS) are offered for Sale at extremely low prices:—
Please ascertain prices elsewhere and then see us.
2 CROSSLEYS 25 H. P. Manchester Touring (English) body, a luxurious car for Nobility.
3 CITROENS 4 seater touring body. The most economical car in the world.
1 ELGIN-SIX Sporting Model, an attractive body with disc wheels.
1 ELGIN-SIX Touring 5 seater.
1 STOREY 12 H. P. 4 cyl. English car with an attractive body.
1 STOREY 20 H. P. 4 cyl. a comfortable body with an attractive design in stripes and an attractive radiator.
9 OVERLANDS (4) We offer these cars at a very low price.
WE DEFY ANY COMPETITION.
We provide all facilities for GARAGE, PETROL, REPAIRS, etc.
SALE BEGINS 10th AUG.
AND WILL CLOSE 20th AUG.
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LUMINOUS
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MANTLES
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IN SHORT TIME
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A TIN WITH 32 PILLS
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Jamnagar, Kathiawar
Bombay- Kalbadevi

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THE PRIMEER SCULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA
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Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SWAN'S ANTI-MALARIN

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York 3rd August 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		8 000
Exports to Great Britain		..
do Continent		10.000
Futures at New York	Oct.	12 88
Futures at New York	Jan.	13.27
	Mar.	13.55
Spot Cotton at New York		12 90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11.75
Tone:—of spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	Oct	12.50
	January	12 83
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		7 3 16
Demand Bills		3.56,25
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		61

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 3rd August, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.15
" " Fully Good	5.65
" " Fine	5.90
" " 1 Oomra, Good	6.00
" " " Fully Good	6.50
" " " Fine	6.75
M.G. Broach, Good	7.30
" " Fully Good	7.55
" " Fine	7.80
" Scinde, Good	5.03
" " " Fully Good	5.53
" " Fine	5.78

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd August, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 54
September	8 63
October	8 73
November	8 80
December	8 87
January	8 87
February	8 92
March	8 98
April	9 00
May	9 03
June	9 05
July	9 07

Tone:—Very Steady,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 3rd August, 1921

Months	To-day's prices.
Aug.	15/30
Sept.	15/40
Oct.	15/40
Nov.	15/40
Dec.	15/40
Jan.	15/40

Liverpool 3rd August 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		150
" " Imports		..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F. G. F.		8 7
Sakels		16 00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	12 92
(As known in Liverpool at— closing time.)	Jan.	13 30
	Mar	13 52
	Oct.	12 50
New Orleans 10 a.m. — —	Jan.	12 83

WHEAT.

London, 2nd Aug., 1921.

BOZARIC SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. August Sept. Nominal	74 6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. sellers	76/6
AUSTRALIAN	
KARACHI BARLEY F.A. Q Quotted	75/0
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. not quoted	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 1/2
Hongkong	96
National	40

SEEDS.

London, 2nd Aug., 1921.

BAPESEED Veraspore Real Bold August-Sept. Nominal £21 3/4

BAPESEED, Brown Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August,- Sept. Nominal £21

TONE OF BAPESEED:—

LINSEED, Bombay 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August Tending lasier Nominal £29

TONE OF LINSEED:— Firmly held Inactive

LINSEED. Argentine (La Plata) August September seliers £23

Sept.-Oct. Paid quiet but Firm £23

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) August Sept Paid £12 3/8

August Sept. Quoted 22 1/2

TORIA RAPESEED

London, 3rd Aug. 1921.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 70 9 4
Copper Braziers	£ 104 1/4
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 23 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. Fsance —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/2
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 76 1/4
War Loans 5% 1920/47	£ 88 1/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	48
Government Securities 3%	£ 51

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	11 1/2
Plantation first Latex Crepe August	9

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 3rd August 1921.

Rupee 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 5 8
" 2 months hence	38 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:— Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz)	
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
7 day Market loans	3 7/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2

p/c. since 2st inst.

New York, 4th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	359 37

EXCHANGE.

London, 4th August, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 60
In Germany	294 00
In Italy	84 82

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 53
Christiana	28 19
Amsterdam	11 70
Switzerland	21 68

London, 2nd Aug., 1921.

Belgium	48 53
Petrograd	—
Athens	65 00

London, 4th August 1921.

Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m st	5 1/2
" " " 6 m/st	6 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent	41

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	
" Best English Selected	
TIN BLOCK	£157 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags August Sept. Sellers	£24
SAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net August-Sept. Buyers	38/6
" Months Sep.- Dec. Value	39
" Tone:—	

Liverpool, 4th August, 1921.

Mid Americans Cotton Spot	8 78

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 3rd August, 1921

Brown Java Sugar C & F, Calcutta September seliers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	—21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	—22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Sept. Sellers	—22/6

Tone—firms.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

From our Correspondent.

Aug. 6.

The Marwari Bazaar opened this morning steady for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 325½, and gradually declined to Rs. 325¼. It then advanced steadily till Rs. 329¼ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 326. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 329¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 332 and closed at Rs. 329¼.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday and the off-take was very small. About 1,500 bales only are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 6th Augst, 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August	321
" " Bengal September	278
Fine Oomra September	329 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th August, 1921.

Cotton	4513	Bales
Wheat	2287	Cwts
Linseed	6894	"
Rape seed	3895	"
Gingellyseed	609	"
Popyseed	3640	"
Groundnuts	386	"
Castorseed	1544	"
Rice	6442	"
Myrabollams	1 7	"
Cottonseed	10807	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	975	"
Juwar	947	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	770	"
Bajra	421	"
Coal	1304	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 6.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 31/14.
Bars gold forward, 31/14.
Bars silver ready, 99/14.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 99/10.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 99/4.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 11/16
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 297.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 317.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 307.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 208.
Bank's buying 6 D/st D P, Rs. 202.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 217½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 490.
London gold ready, s. 114-2.
London silver ready, d. 38-12.
London silver forward, d. 38-6.
Tone of silver, Steady.
American cross rate on London, $3.60½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper, 60.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5 per cent War Loan, 85.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1922, 100/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1928, 100/4.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1929 to 49, 96.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market opened weak, but closed strong owing to sundry speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2850, Apollo 115, Bombay Cotton 1445, Bombay Dyeing 1945, Bradbury 1275, Century 1190, Central India 4710, Colaba Land 3040, Coorla 2960, Currimbhoy 2060, David 1735, Edward Sassoon 680, Fazulbhoy 1650, Finlay 1355, Kastoorchand 1725, Kohinoor 8710, Luxmi Cotton 4625, Mathuradas 1225, M Petit 5275, Morarji 7000, New Great 1170, Pabani 1070, Pearls 1435, Phoenix 1380, Shapurji 502/8, Simplex 1090, Standard 2900, Swan 1380, Swadeshi 5100, Tata Mill 1060.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 800, Bombay Burma 595, Bombay Burma N I 162/8 pr, Bt Burma Pet 15, Bombay Flour 1650, Bundi Cement 50, Indian Cement 415, Katni ord 320, Katni def 1470, New India Insurance 24, Tata Iron ord 107/8, Tata Iron def 552/3, Tata Iron new ord 97/8, Tata Iron new def 880, Tata Hydro 1000, Tata Oil 170, Scindia 1878.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

August 6.

S S Kingsmere, Warburton, Durban.
S S Totomi Maru, Fukaura, Kobe.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

August 7.

S S Gazana Hepburn, Calcutta.
S S Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon
S S British Holly, McClure, Mahomerah
S S Nader, Jones, Calcutta.
S S Sanuki Maru, Nakajuni, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday.

S S Barpeta, Hurley, Busreh.
S S Massilia, Walter, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Urlana for Calcutta
Steamer Jeypore for Calcutta.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

S S Kingsmere:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Kingsmere, 3,525 tons, Captain R Warburton, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Totomi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, 2,005 tons, Captain J Fakawa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 958 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana, 3,191 tons, Captain A D Hepburn sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,899 tons, Captain G J Harley will sail today from Bombay for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Aungban:—The S W Company's steamer Aungban, 3,005 tons, Captain S Taylor, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Massilia:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Massilia, 3,281 tons, Captain W J Walker, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

August 6.

S S Cranfield for London—1 bale woollen carpet King King and Co; 27 bales cotton carpet King King and Co; 410 cwt khismiss S Rawjee and Co; 275 cwt khismiss W Vishnoo.

S S Cranfield for Hamburg—1870 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co; 39 cwt mica Coutts and Co; 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Alipora for Shanghai—50 bags cotton twist I David and Co; 84 bags cotton twist Vardhuman Bros.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe—100 cwt sandle wood Mitsue B Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Moji—1248 lbs condiments S P Maneckjee Poonanjee.

S S Calcutta Maru for Hongkong—50 bales cotton twist I David.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—1 bale cotton twist Sassoon J David; 26 cwt. shark fins Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Seifuku Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Nision C Trading Co; 582 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co.

S S John Sandharson for Hongkong—250 cwt gum bysobole E Nowrojee and Co.

IMPORTS

August 6.

S S Dalemead from Durban, Agents Bombay Company Ltd—6081 tons coal.

S S British Holly from Abadon Agents Shaw Wallace and Co—6549 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Barpeta from Basra Agents:—British India Steam Navigation Company—12 parcel specie; 239 bundles specie; 2 parcel gold coin; 3 bundles gold coin.

S S Ahmedi from Basara Agents:—The Eastern Steam Navigation Co—107 bags leaves; 67 bags A kernel; 56 bundles skin; 36 bags skin; 32 bundles carpet; 26 carboys rosewater; 6 bags gallnut; 233 parcel specie; 6 cases attari; 151 bags attari.

S S Jeypore from Moji Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company—6611 tons Japan coal; 51 cases silk goods; 15 cases cotton goods; 50 bales cotton sheeting; 35 cases glass-ware; 100 cases toy whistles.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29,721
Temperature of Air	deg.	80 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77 5
Dew Point		76 4
Relative humidity of Air		0 872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8 4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		84 1
Minimum do do		77 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		W,SW,W.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	194
Fall of Rain	inches	0.30
Total fall during month	"	1 04
do. year	"	61 53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th		0 15

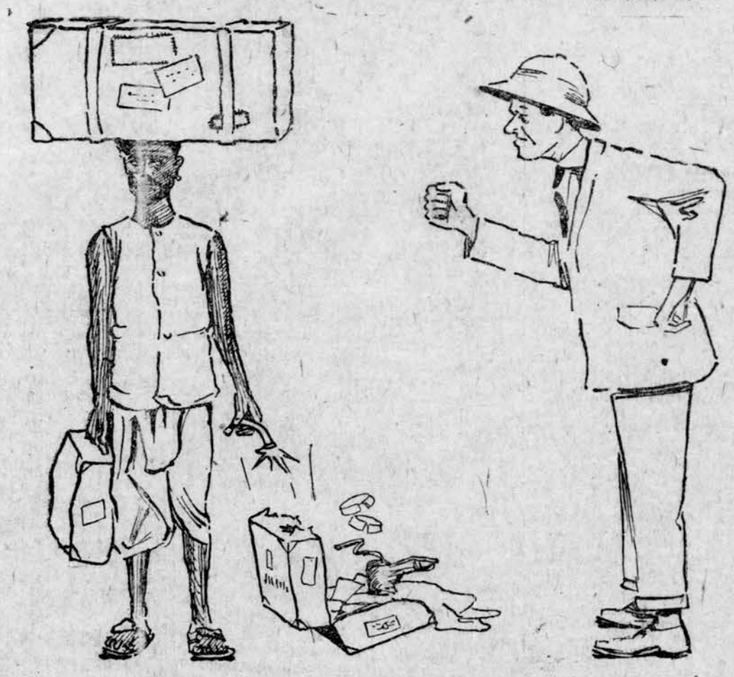
SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Stil
Friday.	12th Aug	h. m. m6 35 6 2a	ft. in. 25 1 24 4

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Friday.	12th Aug	h. m m0 36a	ft. in. 21 1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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS ~ THE WESTERN INDIA (MESSRS PANDIT-KAZI & Co)
THE BEST OF ALL TRAVELLING KITS
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK
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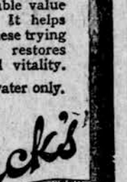
Horlick's malted milk



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NEFF All-Steel FOLDING STOOL (PATENTED)

For Picnics For Motoring

Fills a Long-Felt Want—Convenient and Comfortable Folds easily and quickly to such small proportions that it can be slipped into any ordinary coat pocket. Weighs only 28 onnces (794 Grams) and will support over 300 pounds (136 kg.).

Spring steel, black enameled. Perforated, non-stretching, flexible steel seat. Rust and vermin-proof No cloth used—no glue to soften and separate. Best and lightest weight all-steel folding stool ever built.

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Work-Shop, Sandhurst-Bridge

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB OF DAWOODI BORAHS.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

RULE GRANTED.

Faizullabhai Syedi Mohamedalli Hamdani ..... Petitioner.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an application to transfer the case from the Court of the City Magistrate at Surat to some other Court.

The petitioner Faizullabhai had filed complaint before the District Magistrate of Surat against 47 persons including His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Borah community for an alleged conspiracy and abetment of the offences of assault, insult, defamation, criminal intimidation, house trespass, mischief, etc., and against some of the accused for the commission of those offences. The petitioner alleged that since the decision of the suit filed by the Advocate-General against the Mullaji Saheb, known as the Chandabhoy's Gulla case, although the Mullaji Saheb had appeal against the decision. Justice Martin, it was pretended that he had scored a great victory and processions, festivities and other demonstrations were held at Surat and other places for several days since the 21st March 1921, by the partisans of the Mullaji Saheb, in celebration of the pretended victory. That in the course of those celebrations, inflammatory and defamatory literature against the petitioner an other opponents of the Mullaji Saheb was circulated, mock funerals, were held, and images and effigies of prominent opponents were made beaten with shoes, other wise insulted and eventually burnt. That in April last on the occasion of a wedding in his family, a crowd of Borahs, including some of the accused, had rushed into his house had committed mischief and assaulted the petitioner, his servants and guests. The petitioner on those allegations had applied for process against 47 persons.

The District Magistrate however, directed process to issue against only 6 persons in addition to 12 persons sent up for trial by the police. He had also ordered the case to be tried by the City Magistrate of Surat.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE.

The petitioner applied to the High Court for a transfer of the case from the Court of the City Magistrate of Surat to some Magistrate, preferentially a Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, having no connection with Surat. In support of his application the petitioner alleged that the first accused was a First Class Sirdar, that Surat had been the chief seat of the Borah religion, that the first accused had enormous influence at Surat, that he was a great political power in Surat, and public officers including Judges and Magistrates came into continual contact with him, and exchanged visits with him. The petitioner in the circumstances felt that it would be impossible to get a fair and impartial trial of the case at Surat.

WHY CASE SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED.

Mr. Desai stated that he did not wish to make any allegations against the Magistrate personally. His grounds for asking for the transfer was that the atmosphere of the place was such that they could not get a fair and open trial. Many of his witnesses would be from Bombay and other places.

The Chief Justice, asked Mr. Desai if his client was the person who had been sending very lengthy telegrams to various people. He himself had received one such telegram consisting of several thousand words, and it was the longest telegram he had ever received.

Mr. Desai replied that his client was not the person. He had sent only one telegram and that was a very brief one.

Their Lordships granted a rule. Their Lordships also granted a rule in the same case for process to issue against the other accused persons besides the 18 persons against whom the District Magistrate had granted process.

Mr. B. J. Desa with Mr. D. K. Bhave appeared for the petitioner.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RULE GRANTED.

The Government of Bombay v. Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a petition by the Government of Bombay to issue a rule against Mr. Balkrishna Govind Kulkarni, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court.

Mr. Balkrishna G. Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B., is a pleader of the Bombay High Court, and is practising at Dharwar since 1916. He is also Editor and Publisher of the "Shubhodaya" newspaper printed and published at Dharwar. That in the issue of the said newspaper of the 2nd of June 1921 there appeared an article, which commented on proceedings which were then pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Dharwar against two "volunteers" of the Temperance Committee, who were alleged to have extorted some money from a Bhangi.

The petitioner submitted that the allegations contained in those articles were untrue and that the same were calculated to bring the Court into contempt and to lower its authority.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Government of Bombay.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1921.

In the Division Court No. 52.
For Consent Decree.

2037-21—Surveyor and Co, Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Sidva and anr v Rustomji Framji Masani, Mulla and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes (Rent Suits).

1238-21—Matu J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Bhat Deoshanker Goolabshanker and ors.

1738-21—Amer and M, Jaychand Manchubhai v Bhagwandas Laxmichand, Moti and Devi.

2258-20—Wadia G and Co, Limjibhoy Burjorji Mistry and ors v J R Fretas and ors, Moti and Devi.

275-21—Payne and Co, The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co Ltd v Thucker Gordhandas Mavji, Mer K and Co.

387-21—Capt and V, Navibai widow v Nusserwanji Curseiji Bhesania and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

2163-20—Shroff and V, Bai Avabai Meherjibhoy Cashinath v Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Mehta, Forbes and Co.

1326-21—Craw B and Co, The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v John B Bires.

1761-21—Mer K and Co, Messrs Haji Jamal Noor Mahomed a firm v Allabux Somji Dossa and anr.

1550-21—Mulla and M, Mahomed F M Bowji v Abdulla Hunuh and ors, Pandia and Co, Mantri and Co.

1639-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmal Dhuramal v Harver and Co a firm and ors, Andrade Cunha, Sham M and H.

2266-20—Payne and Co, Lalji Jivansingh v Magonlal Rewashanker and ors, Madh A and Ch.

372-21—Moti and Devi, Bai Hooseinboo widow v Soni Nurani Ludha.

373-21—Moti and Devi, Bai Hooseinboo widow v Govind Sakharam.

1585-21—Ard H D and Co, Ayub Noor Mahomed Dhraciey v Thakorebhai Chunibhai and ors, Vachha and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

1761-21—Mulla and M, Cawasji Jamsetji Kapadia and ors v Hormusji Jamsetji Mistri and ors, Edg G W and Co.

1989-21—Payne and Co, Messrs H Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd v Madame Hejam, Mulla and M.

1990-21—Payne and Co, Messrs H Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd v Grace Humphreys, Little and Co.

1991-21—Matu J and M, Abdul Kadar Omerbhai and ors v Mahomed Buxalla Bux and ors, Sham M and H.

2142-21—Sham M and H, Kulsumbai widow v Adamji Abdul Hussein Khokhawalla, Moti and Devi.

2143-21—Wadia G and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Dr Hirji N Anklesaria Ltd G W and Co.

2159-21—Little and Co, John Chandos Reasoner S B Stout, Mulla and M.

986-21—Surveyor and Co, Bai Rababai Saheb widow v Ratilal Pitamber a firm, Pandia and Co.

1066-21—Shroff and V, Cooverji Hormusji Plumber v Nowroji Ratanji Chhoi and ors, Smetham B and Co.

1246-21—Moti and Devi, Deir Ebrahim Esmail Cassam Gamadia v Bhanja Mahomedsing Gajdharsing and anr, M B Chothia.

1760-21—Surveyor and Co, Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Sidva and anr v Dadabhoy Maneckji Mistry, Rustomji and G.

2035-21—Mulla and M, Haji Abdulla Haji Haroon v Haji Ebrahim Haji Nathoo and ors.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suit for disposal (in Chambers.)

1157-21—Pandia and Co, Dawiatram Khubchand a firm v Devaoba widow, Laxiram Ahanoa and ors.

2691-21—Crawford B and Co, The Industrial Banking Co v Trivedi and Co a firm.

2714-21—Little and Co, Pama Alphoo v Ali Mahomed Sale Manomed.

1222-21—Pandia and Co, Dawiatram Khubchand a firm v Vishnu Dagadu Sheth.

Testamentary Suit for dismissal.

T and I J 13-21—Re Nazaralli Manjibhai deceased—In person, Mahomedalli Nazaralli v Abdulla Nazaralli Chariwala, Edg G W and Co.

For Exparte Decree.

565-20—Edg G W and Co, Mian Mirzamal Nivatia a firm v Messrs Jetha Virjee a firm, Tyabjee D and Co, As per J O 15-7-21.

Sect 754/8163-21—Ard H D and Co, Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Rehman Nakhwa v Ramchandra Radharavan, Amar and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court).
Long Causes.

1373-19—Purshottamrai and Co, Navadipa Chandra Pramanik v Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

2411-19—Judah and S, Chandranath Chandrabathi v Zahroonssa Begam and ors, Merwanji K and Co, As part heard by order of Kanga J of 29-7-21.

Short Causes.

1514-20—Khandwalla and Co, Sangidas Jesiram v Monji Vallabhdas, Amerchand and M.

1531-21—Amerchand and M, Eruchshaw Cooverji Lilavwalla v Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, Judah and S.

445-21—Pandia and Co, Ranchhodbhai Tulsey bhai a firm v Dayabhai Dwarkadas, M B Chothia.

413-21—Jam R and D, Purshotam Ruttonsey v Nanabhai Bhimbhai, Ragh N and Co.

For trial of issue.

82-21—Merwanji K and Co, Seth Vithaldas Gulaodas v The Hyderabad Deccan Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co, As per J's 11-5-21.

Long Causes.

2811-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Gulam Hussein Bundeali Haji v Valli Mahomed Haji Gani, M B Chothia.

395-21—Malvi M R and Co, Khimji Khetsey and Co a firm v Jetha Hira and anr, Hiralal Th and Co.

S C 448-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Jetha Hira v Khimji Khetsey a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

2385-19—Bhai K and G, The Sholapur Sug & Wvg Co Ltd v B B Vipper and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3344-19—Mirza M and M, Dady Limji Batlibhoy v Bombay Cotton Co a firm, Payne and Co.

3516-19—Payne and Co, Pirojshaw Sorabji Gazdar v Dady Limji Batlibhoy, Mirza M and M.

1305-18—N C Dalal, Vithaldas Karsondas v Sha Krishnadas Nagindas, Pandia & Co.

3200-19—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ibrahim v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

3240-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Shivax Cambatta v Jehangir Nusserwanji Modi, Shroff and V.

469-21—Mulji and Th, Nanalal Bhagirath a firm v Ramkuvar Heraka a firm, Motichand and D.

1675-20—Daphtary F and D, Haji Shaik Mahomed Shushtary v Simon Reuben & ors, Little and Co.

494-21—Mulji and Th, Punamchand Hakamchand and ors v Khemchand Vardichand a firm, Moti and D.

2052-18—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co v Vadilal Purshottamdas and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

938-21—Craigie B and C, Bafilal Vrajlal and Co a firm v M Nagarsheth and Sons and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
MONDAY, August 8th 1921.

Speak to the Minute of Decree.

1227-21—Ard H D and Co, Vardhman Bros Ltd v Vithaldas Munji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

314-21—Ard H D and Co, Chabildas Nathubhai a firm v Madhawdas Lalchand a firm, Mulji and Th.

Long Causes.

1900-18—Payne and Co, Abdulabhai Fazalbhai v Salebhoy Tyabji a firm, Captain & V.

2585-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ratilal Lakhichand v Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K and G.

3147-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Valji Purshottam a firm v Ranchoddas Purshottam a firm, Edg G W and Co, Ferreira and Vall.

3241-19—Payne and Co, Damodar Haridas a firm v Nandlal Devidas a firm, Patell and Ezekiel.

2062-19—Malvi M R and Co, Shamaldas Sukhnand and ors v Madan Gopal Ramjidas a firm, Judah and S.

985-17—Smetham B and Co, Hazarimal Hemaji and ors v Kashinath Moroba & ors, Mantri.

2410-19—Mehta L and Co, Jamnadas Narseydas v Vithaldas Bhugvandas a firm, Mulla and M.

3139-19—Pandia and Co, Ramdas Bhoja and Co a firm v Ghasiram Surajdin a firm, Shamrao M and H.

2682-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Gowraj Fatechand a firm v Valumkhundi Padha Venkata Subbayya and China Venkata Subbaya a firm, Khambatta & Co.

53-19—Tyabji D and Co, B Mansing and Co a firm v Ramchandra Chandulal Marfatia, Merwanji K and Co.

2458-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Essaji Adamji Jafferji v Tyabally Essaji, Matubhai J and M, For postponement.

3336-19—Mulla and M, Lalchand Jusoodanand and Co a firm v Naoroji Cooverji Nagpurwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3135-19—Rustomji and G, Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed v Motilal Ichhalal, Motichand and Devi.

2069-19—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Latiff Ayub Haji Jaffer and ors v Haroon Haji Jaffer, Jam R and D.

2532-19—Payne and Co, Abdulla Allarakhia & Co v Abdul Aziz and Bros, Mer K and Co.

2031-19—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakisan Shambhudas a firm v Gorverdhandas Kalliandas, Mehta L and Co.

471-21—N C Dalal, Nagindas Thakordas v Shamrao Pandurang Chaudhari, Mulla and M.

382-21—Mirza M and M, Abdul Rahim Ibrahimji Soudagar and Co a firm v Bhimji Narayanji Dalal, Bhimji & Co, Tyabji D and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KANGA.

In the Division Court No. 40.
MONDAY, August 8th 1921.

For determination of Amount of Damages.

3593-19—Amar and M, Mathuradas Gordhan v Jaliram Murlidhar a firm, Ragh N and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

2660-20—Soonderdas and Co, Valli Mahomed Haji Gani v Abdul Latif Usman, Pandia and Co, Part heard.

Long Cause.

276-21—Mulla and M, Chaniram Jesraj a firm v Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co, Part heard 29-7-21.

Short Causes.

2261-21—Jeh and S, H J Gabhome v T R Pratt Ltd, Mulla and M, As part heard 6-8-21, as to compensation.

1024-21—Mulla and M, Messrs T R Pratt Ltd v H J Gabhome, Jeh and S, As part heard 6-8-21, As to compensation.

680-21—Ard H D and Co, Bhagaji Khushaichand a firm v Fattehchand Ramprotap and ors.

Commercial Causes.

267-21—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed and Ahmed Sherazi a firm v M J Manaseh, Mulla and M.

935-19—Ragh N and Co, Mathuradas and Co a firm v Chotalal Manmohandas a firm, Moti and D.

1095-21—Jam R and D, Manilal Balabhai and Co a firm v Mahomed Hasham and Co a firm, N C Dalal and Co.

Long Causes.

5581-19—Matubhai J and M, Ghelabhai Jamnadas and anr v Tricumlal Narandas and anr, Motichand and D. Tyab S and Co.

3539-19—Craigie B and C, The Maneckji Petit Mfg Co Ltd v Messrs G H Roy a firm Motichand and D.

3591-19—Amerchand and M, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Harshdrai and Co a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

2066-19—Mehta L and Co, Hirji Bhagvandas & Co a firm v Mohanlal Sarupchand a firm.

3162-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Shamaldas Motichand v Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.

165-20—Unwalla P and P, Bai Sarup widow v Mulchand Manji, N C Dalal and Co.

3095-20—Mulla and M, Shanker Pandurang Chaudhari v Pandurang Jiwaji Chaudhari and ors, P N Pavri.

3272-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Morarji Jayram Naranji v Nathalal Sunderji & anr.

2020-19—Raghavayya and N, Ranchoddas Mathuradas and Co v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm. Mehta D and L.

1474-21—Chitnis M and K, Bhanji Kasod and anr v Purshottam Mathibhai and anr, Amin and D.

1595/23499-19—Dubash and Co, Kanji Jagganth v Jugjivan Anandji and anr, Motichand and D.

2950-19—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramji a firm v Padamsey Damodar a firm, Jam R and D.

592-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Ltd v Nandlal Dooda a firm, Wadia G and Co.

893-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Ltd v Nandlal Dooda a firm, Wadia G and Co.

894-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Ltd v Nandlal Dooda a firm, Wadia G and Co.

895-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons Ltd v Nandlal Dooda a firm, Wadia G and Co.

2735-19—Mal M R and Co, Damodhardas Tricumdas v Nazarulli Samsuddin, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.
MONDAY, August 8th 1921.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

3239-20—Thakordas and Co, Abdul Rehman Mahomed and ors v Nensey Vishram, Madhavji and Co, Part heard.

3338-20—Madhavji and Co, Nensey Vishram & anr v Abdul Rehman Mahomed and ors, Thakordas and Co, Part heard.

Short Causes.

1835-21—Ferrerai and V, Nortan Stephen Mascarenhas v Jacob Saul Mordecai, Mirza and M.

1453-21—Mulji and Th, Bhimji Bhohatmal a firm v Gurunathappa Ishwarappa, Manilal and Kher.

Long Causes.

2594-21—Payne and Co, Jaganath Khimraj and anr v Pudhasen Tribhuvandas Gandhi, Mulla and M.

2788-19—Motichand and D, Mulji Damodar v Chhaganlal Vishram and anr, Judah and S.

5487-19—Amerchand and M, Bai Bhagirthibai widow and anr v Mahadeo Anand Rackre, Chitnis K and H.

5494-19—Vachha and Co, Gopiram Harmukhrai v Popat Malji and Co a firm, Smetham B and L.

3504-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Piraz Jamshedji Mulla Phiroz v Ladha Ebrahim and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

3513-19—Shamrao M and H, Mahadeo Daji Givande v Dawoobai widow, N C Dalal and Co.

2515-21—Craigie B and C, The Century Spg and Wvg Co Ltd v Cowasji Framji and Co, Bhai K and G.

2702-19—Merwanji K and Co., Bhugwandas Gangaram a firm v Vinchand Vakatrai a firm, Mehta L and Co.

2793-19—Soonderdas and Co, Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm v Kikabhai Popatlal a firm, Mer K and Co.

1351-19—Motichand and A K Mody and Co. a firm v The Autogenus Welding and Repairs Works, Mans H M and Co.

3450-19—Madhavji and Co, K Jamnadas and Co a firm v Walter P Pavri and Co, F P Pavri.

1679-20—Madhavji and Co, Cursondas Madhavdas v Jamnadas Gordhandas, Raghavayya N and Co.

3311-19—M B Chothia, Manubhai Premanand a firm v Keshavji Ramdas a firm, Madhavji and Co.

711-21—M B Chothia, Rambhagatdas Purajbhai a firm v Punjabi Durgadas.

Long Causes.

922-21—Dubash and Co, Cassam Haji Ali and ors v Nazir Mahomed Fakir Mahomed, Moti and D.

464-17—Soonderdas and Co, Amaramji Jethaji a firm v Shankerlal Gulabchand and ors, Dikshit R and Co.

355-21—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji Walji v Meghji Padamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3407-19—Mulla and M, Dinshawji Bhikaji Khan and Co v Motibhai Pachon & Co, Payne and Co.

67-21—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Chhaganlal a firm v Hajarilal Ramprasad a firm Dubash and Co.

3406-19—Mulla and M, Dinshawji Bhikaji and Co v Sha Nanchand Walchand and Co, Shamrao M and H.

1114-19—Mulji and Th. Monghibai widow v Matubai widow, Matu J and M.

1017-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Mangaldas Karsondas v Girdhardas Govindji, Judah and S.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

AN UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Stokes charged Goolam Husain Jan Mohomed, a Punjabi prisoner, with escaping from the lawful custody of the Esplanade Police Station on the night of the 24th of May last.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution.

The facts of the case briefly stated, are that on the night of the 24th of May last several dacoits were remanded in lawful custody at the Esplanade Police lock-up out of whom five dacoits escaped from it by forcing upon the iron-bars. Two of the dacoits who escaped from the custody have, up to now, been arrested, one of them having been arrested towards the end of July. The accused was arrested by the police on the 2nd instant at Grant Road and was immediately taken to the Esplanade Police Station.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship in convicting the accused observed that he had never came across a case in which a prisoner was charged with the above offence during his long career of twenty-five years. It was, indeed, very difficult for any prisoner remanded in the Esplanade Police lock-up to remove the strong iron-bars and escape from it. The accused, according to His Worship, made a very daring escape. He, therefore, convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

WOMEN STRANGLED BY 2 MEN.

CONCLUSION OF CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner concluded the enquiry into the death of Sarjubai a Hindu woman, who was found tied in a gunny bag on the Worli Road on the 27th June last. Inspector led the evidence. Uma Sing, Shivcharan and Baldeo Mula, the suspected persons were present.

Janibai, a witness, said she saw the first suspect carrying a bundle in a basket on his head. The second suspect subsequently said that they had killed the deceased for the sake of her money.

The second suspect made a statement that they were told by one Vishnu Dutt and his wife that they should kills the deceased as she had Rs. 3,000. Vishnu's wife kept watch outside, while the three of them went inside and killed Sarjoobai. As they were not given any share they threatened to inform the Police.

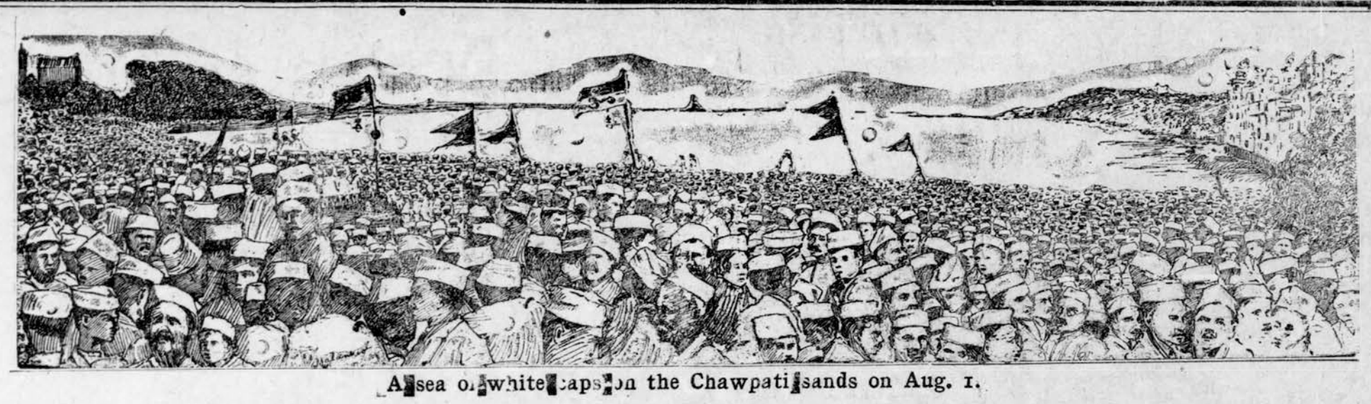
The jury returned a verdict that Sarjoobai died by her having been apparently suffocated by the two suspects.

With reference to the murder of Vagal, the G. I. P. Railway clerk, it is stated that while searching Donnison's house blood-stained clothes were found in his room.

Inspector Thate is the Circle Inspector of Police at Igatpuri and was formerly in the C. I. D. at Poona.

LECTURES AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Prof. Bhathena, Messrs. Nariman, Ginwalla, Khambatta, Bharucha and others will deliver short addresses on the Present Political Situation at the "Petit Hall", Poona, on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) This meeting is open to Parsis only. If convenient, the same gentlemen will address a public meeting at Poona on Sunday morning.



A sea of white caps on the Chawpati sands on Aug. 1.

CORPORATION AND COMMISSIONER.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The premier Municipality of India, containing men of varied culture and talent, is evidently under the leading-strings of Mr. Clayton, the commissioner. For, otherwise, the worthy corporators would not have taken the commissioner's sneering insinuations against the great N. C. O. movement, made by him in connection with the discussion on the Telephone scandal, lying down. If the corporators had not been mesmerised through their own weakness, they would not have laughed with him at his uncalled for and irrelevant banter against the boycott movement. Here is a motion against the increase of the present rates of the Telephone Co. and the corporators severally speak on the motion, putting forth their bitter experiences of the inefficient management of the company, and the omniscient commissioner rises up only to ridicule their grievances, justify the increase of rates by the company and throw a fling at the Swadeshi movement! It is time that such disgusting effervescences of presumptious superiority on the part of the high-salaried servant of the corporation were put an end to and the member realised their self-respect and recover their gradually losing prestige.—Yours, etc.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the main causes of all the trouble in India is the Punjab wrongs; and I believe this is the greatest. Now the British nation has been accused by the Indians that they all talk and do not show their feelings by deeds. May I make a suggestion to our Government and my brother Englishmen, in India, to club together and raise a fund for a Cenotaph to be erected at very spot where the platform of the speaker was erected in the Jallianwalla Bagh: and when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrive at Amritsar, he may be requested to drive in State and lay a wreath at the feet of this memorial to the fallen. I appeal to all my countrymen to put aside all political feelings and do this purely in a humanitarian spirit. It will prove to our fellow-Indians that the Englishman means what he says: and the Heir to the throne of the mightiest Empire ever known, putting a wreath at the feet of the Cenotaph will at once appeal to the hearts of all Indians. It would put the words "To Forgive and To Forget" into deeds. The Inscription may be as follows "To the Memory of the Innocent Citizens who fell around this spot."—Yours, etc.

"R. H. G."

Bangalore, Aug. 3.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

At a meeting of Senate of Calcutta University to-day it was resolved to found Chairs of Indian Fine Arts, Phonetics, Physics, Chemistry and Agriculture from the gift of Rs. 4,60,000 made by the late Kumar Jauri Prosad Singh of Kaira and to establish three travelling fellowships tenable for one year, holders being required to investigate the educational methods abroad, these fellowships being founded from the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 left for the purpose by the late Sir Sash Behari Ghose.

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Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced
J.—Yes
H.—Is your kit all right?
J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.
H.—Have you tried **DODHY & SONS?** Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.
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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS V. LANCASHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 3
Recd. 12 noon, August 6.

The rain delayed until 2-30 p.m. the commencement of the play in the match between the Australians and Lancashire which began at Liverpool today. The weather, however, cleared up and the sun was shining when Armstrong having won the toss put Lancashire in to bat on a soft and easy wicket. Lancashire were all dismissed for 100 runs of which Hallows made 37. Macdonald took 8 wickets for 82.

When stumps were drawn for the day the Australians were 123 for 1 wicket, Bardsley 59.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 12 noon, August 6.

Surrey drew with Notts but were leading on the first innings.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

RESULT OF THE THIRD RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 12 noon, August 6.

The third race for the Anglo-American Cup which was run today at Cowes resulted as follows:—

British Boats finished first, second, fifth and seventh and American third, fourth, sixth and one gave up.

The score at present stands:—Britain 63 points. America 37 points.

There are three more races to be run.

DAVIS CUP.

RESULTS OF DOUBLES CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 6.

A message from Pittsburg states that in the Doubles of the Davis Cup contest, between Great Britain and Australasia Anderson and Todd (Austrarasia) beat Woosnam, and Turnbull (Great Britain) 4/6, 9/7, 4/6, 6/2, 6/4.

LONDON, Aug. 7th, 12-50 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., April 7.

A Pittsburg message says in Singles of the Davis Cup Contest between Great Britain and Australiasia Anderson (Australasia) beat Lowe 6/2, 6/3, 3/6, 6/2. Woosnam (Britain) beat Hawkes 6/3, 0/6, 7/9, 6/3, 6/3.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE

K, S, L, I. BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (5---0,

In spite of the adverse weather conditions the return match between the K. S. L. I. and the Bombay Gymkhana, played yesterday, proved fairly interesting, and was witnessed by a large gathering of spectators. Both teams were handicapped by not being able to put forward their best teams out, the Gymkhana being without Thow, Etherington and Lowy, and Lieut Carter and Sergt. Williams being absentees in the Shropshires ranks. Still two good teams took the field and a closely contested game was expected. These anticipations proved correct, but the Gymkhana forward played poorly and time and again missed opportunities of scoring. The regimental, however, never failed to avail themselves of the chances they got, with the result that they netted five goals all told. Both sets of backs were about equal and defended well, and it was the more bustling tactics of the K. S. L. I. quintette that told in the end. The game throughout was fought in the best spirit, and there was absolutely no dirty play.

From the start fairly good pace was set and both goals were visited in turn, but the defences were equal to the occasion, checking movement time after time. Play had thus progressed for about fifteen minutes when the K. S. L. I. got their first goal, but not before they had missed an easy chance. The score was Lea. Immediately after Pullock put in a hard shot which Perry saved in fine style. After this Shropshires had slightly the better of the exchanges, and succeeded in getting another goal through Pullock. Then the Gymkhana got going, but Gillespic put in a hard shot, which was saved by Smith exceedingly well. The Gymkhana were awarded his corners in succession, but nothing resulted. Soon after half-time was called, and the K. S. L. I. changed over with the advantage.

On the re-start the Infantrymen got away at once, and though they attacked for a little time they could not break through the Gymkhana defence. Eventually the Gymkhana cleared and play was taken to the other side, when Gillespie was given an opportunity, but hesitated and lost the chance, Smith clearing. The K. S. L. I. soon took back play, and Shenton found the net with a hard shot. The Gymkhana, after this, had decidedly the better of the exchanges, but the Shropshires twice broke away and Shenton scored on both occasions. The Gymkhana had a number of fine chances of beating the defence, but weak play by the forwards lost them the opportunities. Once Morrin put in a fine centre and Souter shot, but Smith just managed to save. The K. S. L. I. thus won by five goals to nothing. The team:—

K. S. L. I.—Goal—Smith, Backs; Evans and Lions; Halves:—Tipton, Flavell and Hinson; Forwards—Williams, Lea, Shenton, Pullock and Millard.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal—Perry; Backs—E. Bradley and Terry; Halves—Bourne, Morley Fox and P. Bradley; Forwards—Gillespic, Souter, Ireland, Shedman and Morren.

Referee—Mr. E. Harwood.

ROVER'S FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

TIES, 1921,

FIRST ROUND.

(A) Bombay Gymkhana v. United Football Club on Saturday, Aug. 13 (5-30 p.m. every day).

(B) Bhusawal Institute v. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on Monday, Aug 15.

(C) District Staff v. R. A. and R. A. M. C. on Tuesday Aug. 16.

(D) K. S. L. Infantry v. Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday, Aug. 17.

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winners of A. V. Winner of B on Thursday, Aug. 18.

(Y) Winner of C. v. Winner of D. on Saturday, Aug. 20.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y on Monday, August 22.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

RESULTS OF THIRD DAY'S RACING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

AUGUST HURDLE RACE. Distance about 1-3/4 miles overnine flights.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Handicap hurdle race for horses.
Mr. Mullik's MARBLE ROCK, 10-5, Lyons 1
Mr. Scott's BRANDICHOC, 9-0, Nandlal 2
Mr. Caningham's ANCIENT & MODERN, 11-7 Dey 3
Mr. Goses WHIPPERWILL, 10-2, Thompson 4

BARRACKPORE PLATE (Division III). Distance about 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.
Handicap for horses in the fourth division.
Mr. Tarrant's LITTLE LIFE, 8-8, O'Brien 1
Mr. Thomas' SLIPER GIFT, 9-4, Pullin 2
Mr. Dees' LUSSKER, 8-11, Sleigh 3
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WATER LILLY, 8-3, Young 4

BALLYGUNG PLATE (Division I). Distance about 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.
Handicap for horses in the third division.
Messrs. Louvet and Soutar's STAMFORD, 8-9, Walker 1
Mr. Gujadhar's GOLDEN TREASURE, 7-8, White 2
Mr. Pardee's EAGLES NEST, 7-8, Marland 3
Dr. Francis' GOLDEN STEAM, 8-1, Mr. Evers 4

MONSOON CUP. Distance about 1 mile furlongs.
Winner Rs. 6,000 and Cup value Rs. 500, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. High weight handicap for horses in second and third divisions.
Mr. Fawcett's TRACEABLE, 8-9, Owner 1
Mr. Galstaun's TETEMONTEE, 7-12, Walker 2
Mr. Galstanus GOLDEN SQUARE, 9-9, Higgins 3
Mr. Alibos' SOLO BRIDGE, 9-6, Young... 4

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300, Handicap for horses in the Fourth Division.
Mr. Taylor's RAGS 7-5 Marland 1
Mr. Rossos' SIMON'S GIFT 8-6, Higgins ... 2
Mr. Solomon's MERCURY 8-2 Orchard 3
Mr. Decs' Simple Simon 8-7 Walker 4
Totalizators paid Rs 337 for win and Rs. 85 Rs. 38 and 78 for places.

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance about 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the Third Division.
Mr. Taylor's ONE TOO MANY 8-7 Harrison 1
Mr. Powell's JAUNT 8-8 Young 2
Mr. Main's STAPLES 8-10 Orchard 3
Mrs. Wilson's Still Better 8-12 Meekings ... 4
Totalisator paid Rs. 38 for win and Rs. 17 Rs. 23 and Rs. 55 for places.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. (Div II.) Distance about 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and Third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in the Fourth Division.
Mr. Harley's SHERWOOD BELLE 7-12, Bliss 1
Mr. Dees' FINE TIMES 9-4, Harrison 2
Mr. Fisher's SMOKEWREATH 8-2 Sleigh ... 3
Mr. Colah's Strange Likeness 8-1 Andar ... 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 112 for win and Rs. 35 Rs. 22 and 35 for places.

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your most popular paper.

Mahatma Gandhi, will no doubt be pleased to learn that his advice to the employees of the European Firms has been quickly taken up by them. In the G. I. P. Wari Bunder Goods Depot a clerk was dismissed on the 2nd instant it is believed for wearing the "Gandhi Cap". The next day his fellow clerks convened a meeting, and collected over Rs. 30, bought a hundred caps, and wore them when they went on duty the next day. The officers concerned, noticing the spread of the contagion seem to have thought that discretion was better part of valour, and resolved to put up with the eye-sore, as an unavoidable evil. That unity is strength has been proved over again!—Yours, etc.

S. S. S.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

SOME REFLECTION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request the hospitality of your columns for the discussion of some points arising out of the speeches of Messrs Shastri and Jinnah. Mr. Shastri spoke to a crowded meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Indian hut on "The Situation in India." while Mr. Jinnah gave his views on "The Present Deadlock in India" under the auspices of the London Indian Association.

It is not my purpose here to dilate on what they said or left unsaid. Their views and those of the Moderates, Liberals, Progressives and their latest offshoots (if any) people have heard until they would hear them no more. I may, however, be permitted to make a passing reference. Among other things, Mr. Shastri delivered an elaborate eulogy of opportunism—it should have warmed the heart of Mr. Lloyd George to hear. Mr. Jinnah, on the other hand, waxed eloquent over "Our programme"—the wonders it should have worked and spoke wistfully of 'the psychological moment' when they should have vaulted in the saddle and won the game. He seemed to glow in the prospect of what might have been. But man, perverse man! The golden opportunity was wantonly thrown away—and the result? A mass movement minus 'the intelligentsia'! How preposterous! By the way, Mr. Jinnah did not tell us when that 'psychological moment' might have been expected to arrive, what signs or portents were to herald its advent and who was the gifted seer who could have told us that that was the moment of moments which should have taken us all on the high tide of fortune. Perhaps, 'the intelligentsia of India,' who, we were assured were out of the Non-cooperation movement were quite competent to spot the moment, immediately it trailed into sight!

I must apologise, this is not what I undertook to write about. So, to the point. At the outset, I might say, I have nothing new to speak of—my only plea is "even if the word is quite old it makes perhaps a little difference when it is repeated in your ear by a comrade at your side."

People—learned people—have pointed the finger of scorn at the "mass" movement because it is not, so they allege, leavened by the intellect of India. I think, we might take it, that all who are Moderates, with their progeny, exhaust among themselves 'the intelligentsia' of India. However that may be, it happens that the tendency of the world is towards Democracy, pure and undefiled. Belief in the sovereignty of the people has become an axiom of political science and it would be rather late in the day to argue their respective merits of democracy, aristocracy and oligarchy (even of the intelligentsia.)

It seems as though it was but yesterday that the Government stoutly maintained that what they cared for was the opinion; to be exact, the contentment of the masses and not the gibberish of the educated, then known under the honourable appellation, "the agitators." Now, after the Great War, which was to make the world safe for democracy, the Government and their Allies Associates or Co-operators (whichever name they prefer) never weary of reminding us that what matters in the opinion of the educated classes! *They* are opposed to non-cooperation, and as for the "masses" are they not dumb, driven cattle? How could they know what is good for them.

This brings me to a very material consideration. How far are the members of a popular organisation bound by its verdict, as determined by a majority vote? In the first place, it does not lie in the mouths of the Moderates to say that the Congress does not issue the general opinion of the people. It would be stultifying their public career of the last thirty or forty years. Nor is it any use indulging in mere platitudes that 'wisdom does not always reside with the many; that 'passion warps the judgment of the multitude.' Points may be scored with cheap sneers as when de Rivaral says: "The populace is a sovereign which only asks something to eat; 'His Majesty is tranquil while digesting." These, however, afford little help in the governance of living men and women. Until man is elevated to a new mental plane and until his politics are completely revolutionised he must stand by the new elementary doctrine, where divided counsels prevail the will of the majority must determine the line of action. None would claim it to be a counsel of perfection, but it may not be wrong to hold "The Common Crowd is wiser because it is just as wise as it needs be."

A couple of instances might not be out of place. Suppose, a council of men has been called and different plans are submitted by the members or delegates. It is quite conceivable that some of them think (quite honestly) that a particular plan is impracticable or impossible and if acted upon would prove disastrous. If they are in a hopeless minority, its all the more to their credit that they raise their voices manfully and stand up in opposition. But, if in spite of all their arguments they fail to convince and a majority vote is recorded for the plan, what is the right course of conduct for these dissentients? Should they not try to work it as best they might? If that is not possible the least one should expect from them is that they stand aloof. But deliberately to work against the plan to ensure that it does fail, is, what plain men would call, treason, and particularly so at the time of a great national crisis. Or, take the instance of the miners during the recent coal strike. There were quite a number of them who thought that the Miners' Federation had taken up an impossible attitude and that it would eventually ruin the miners themselves. The majority were, however, clearly against them. So, true to the first principle of Trade Union or any Union, whatever, they remained unshaken in their fidelity, notwithstanding the many dangers and hardships that loomed ahead. They did not forget "United we stand, divided we fall" in spite of all the temptations to the contrary; there were people who would have given much to divide them.

It is next to impossible to suggest any scheme dealing with such tremendous issues as are involved in the fight for self-government in India, which is free from serious defects or pitfalls. None could be expected to work with clock-work regularity. Such perfect political insight it is not given to mortal man to possess, however sagacious he may be and however profound his knowledge of men and affairs.

When the non-cooperation movement in its present form, was mooted and subsequently submitted to the Congress for its acceptance, it needed no very great ingenuity to suggest any number of points where it might go wrong. The question is, could its opponents point to any course, remembering the goal to be reached, which was free from serious defects—defects incidental to any scheme of such colossal dimensions? The utmost they could claim was that their programme was safer; that it avoided a few of the particular pitfalls that threatened that movement—but (it is a big *but*) it made the attainment of Swaraj more conjectural than ever. Mr Jinnah said, Mr. Gandhi has never been able to give a satisfactory definition of "Swaraja"—such as Mr. Jinnah could not find flaws in. Surely, it is not necessary to remind a counsel of the position of Mr. Jinnah that perfect definitions are as rare as perfect men. Learned counsel would not be so exercised in ferreting out voluminous authorities and *obiter dicta* from dusty volumes if such feats were common. Even in the so-called exact sciences, much has to be taken for granted, before a definition is found to be acceptable or satisfactory. Once a pupil asked Huxley, "what is an atom"? The eminent scientist replied "The more I study an atom, the more I am unable to say what an atom is."

To return to our subject, it may be very desirable to avoid risks; the old system of seeking redress by passing mighty resolutions provided the quintessence of safety but it achieved precious little. Great deeds or momentous changes are not wrought by working on guaranteed insurance system. If they could be, it would be a contradiction in terms to call them great or momentous They are great because they need "the will to do and the soul to dare." No one makes a fuss because you swim a few yards—a mile may excite comment among your friends; but 22 miles of the English Channel would create a world-wide hubbub. Why? because it is a great feat, full of risks to be run and dangers to be overcome. If no unusual risks have been run and surmounted it would be no more great or momentous than, say, the daily running of the Calcutta mail and its due arrival in Bombay.

In a movement like the present Non-Cooperation, it is the discipline, the courage, in one word, the heroism which it calls forth that makes nine-tenths of the glory of the final achievement. But for the quickening of the pulse, the throb of the heart, the longing of the soul where would be the enchantment of the goal? Shorn of these it would look, and would very nearly be, no better than common dress. Self-Government or Swaraj would be worth little unless accompanied by a heightened humanity. There is no particular magic in Democracy as such. It is a trite saying that Demos can be the worst of tyrants and the meanest of masters. The spirit that controls and animates the Demos makes all the difference.

If the Non-Cooperation movement has awakened the masses and infused in them a new spirit (as is generally admitted) it is, to my mind, a far greater achievement than the *revision* (to speak diplomatically!) of the Chelmsford—Montagu reforms. The latter might fit you out in the latest democratic styles, but the moment you open your mouth the halting accents, the diffident manners and the timorous soul would show you up, as though you had been branded with red-hot irons. No! nothing but a courageous, spirited and united India can stand unassailed and unassailable.

A 'serious' charge levelled against 'non-violent non-cooperation' is that it 'subserves Politics to Religion," we are assured by the intelligentsia that religion has no place in politics. Remembering the whole trend of Indian thought, this is a matter which cannot be too often discussed. I however dare not enter into this now, since my letter has already run to great length If you will permit me, I might attempt to do so in another letter.—Yours, etc.

TAHER S. MAHOMED.

12, Oakley Square,
London, N. W., July 7.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF 144!

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am enclosing a copy of the order of the District Magistrate, Thana, prohibiting picketing in the District, which will verily undo the good work done by Mr. Deodhekar and his colleagues in Umbergaon. Will Hon'ble Mr. Mehta look into the matter?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ORDER.

(Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.)

Whereas complaints have arisen concerning the conduct of persons who "picket" liquor or toddy shops, and there is considerable likelihood of a disturbance of the public peace therefrom—to say nothing of the actual offence committed in causing annoyance to persons lawfully employed and obstructing persons proceeding in a way in which they have a right to proceed—the public generally are warned not to loiter near such shops and all pickets are directed to abstain from their activities, whether of abuse, threat, insult, intimidation, importunacy, pesterment, or any other harassment or annoyance to those who run or those who use such shops or to the neighbourhood generally.

C. S. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate, Thana.

Thana, 20th July, 1921.

The name of Mr. A. P. Nagehi, vakil, of Benares, has been struck off the rolls of the Allahabad High Court on account of unprofessional conduct in connection with the will of one Chand Mohan Goswamy, which, he knowing to be a forged document, applied for probate but was eventually found to be not legally enacted.

The Madras Council is adjourned till the 1st September.—(A. P.).

SWADESHI AND SWARAJ?

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your able article on Swadeshi, admirably expressed, inspired with earnest sincerity and genuine conviction, is singularly instructive, because, while it is probably as good a presentation of the Swadeshi case as could be offered views in the cold light of impartial reason it is a complete refutation of just those points it wants to establish. That is the best case that can be made for Swadeshi, and it is a very bad case. The early pandits and pioneers of latter day Indian politics, Ranade and Gokhale perceived the entanglements ahead, but being primarily mission aries apostolic, preferred to maintain an incongruous alliance, from which little else could be expected than a confused hybridization of concepts. When these Gentlemen declared that Swadeshi was a patriotic duty, they subordinated the economic to the moral side of the problem, and assumed that there was a necessary connexion between them. We immediately tread very insecure ground. Economic motives are frequently, if not always, widely different from moral motives, and so far from being capable of subserving each other and combining to work out harmoniously a common purpose they are diametrically opposed. Starting from this confused amalgam of nigh moral duty and material expediency, it is plain that in endeavouring to reconcile irreconcilables, striving to re-inforce spiritual ideals by the practice of the market place, we shall be driven to strange inconsequences and extravagant conduct. Swadeshi, as preached by Messrs. Ranade and Gokhale, meant one thing and one thing only, that the continent of India must make itself self-supporting. Patriotism demanded this, no matter what the cost. The more the patriotic children of the motherland gave up to encourage local manufacture and become independent of foreign goods, the higher and truer their patriotism. I need not pause upon the large note of interrogation one would feel disposed to set against the implied assertion that there was or ever had been such a thing as Indian patriotism, or an Indian "motherland." We may take it in much the same sense as we might speak of a Frenchman or a German or an Italian or a Spaniard as a patriotic "European." But while at the first glance, and in a white heat of hetorical emotion, it may seem nobly patriotic to encourage the production of bad and expensive stuff in your native land, rather than better and cheaper stuff made abroad, a little reflection may give rise to serious doubt. Again we need not pause upon the delicately shaded definitions of what is and what is not a Key Industry. The term is elastic as we know to our cost in England, and with sufficient backing almost anything for which there is a considerable demand may be included. Let it be granted that cloth-making is an Indian Key industry. To-day it would appear that this key industry is yet in the making, and is to be created by collective conduct such as that indicated by Messrs. Ranade and Gokhale and commanded by Mr. Gandhi. The only way to do this effectively is for India's patriotic children to burn all foreign made cloth, and use only home made cloth. As a particular leading case of the practical application of the basic principle it serves very well. But on examination it is likely to bring the principle itself into question. And it is precisely at this point that the acute analyst begins to feel the urgency of disentangling all sorts of interwoven threads of impulse, and allocating conduct to its appropriate sphere and the conditions which prevail and regulate it. It is, for example, a monstrous exaggeration to assert that every true patriot should aim at making his country self-supporting in the broadest economic sense. It would be as sensible to say that every true patriot ought to make his own clothes, build his own house, and use nothing which he did not provide for himself. It is the old, old fallacy. When Messrs. Ranade and Gokhale deplored the peaceful trade penetration which was going on, they either overlooked, or intentionally set aside as of no weight in the moral scales with which they were concerned, the very simple fact that whatever is bought in a country has to be paid for. Assuming that Lancashire had monopolized the cloth market of India, India had to turn out something worth the cloth she bought from Lancashire. If her indigenous cloth industries, such as they were, could have supplied her peoples with as good cloth and at as low a price as Lancashire, well and good, the peoples of India, whether patriotic or not, would certainly have bought their own cloth at their own doors, in preference to going overseas for it. But in both cases the purchasers would have had to produce something equivalent in value to the cloth which they bought. Where any element of patriotism or lofty principle can find entrance into so simple a material set of dealings, might puzzle the philosopher. But as soon as we translate the transaction from its proper sphere of economics, to the high plane of sentiment, there are many disturbing and potent factors waiting to rush in. It is only on the assumption that the maintenance of the national life of a country requires great sacrifices to be made to preserve or create certain vital industries that the ordinary laws of supply and demand have to be suspended, or possibly abrogated. And every day it becomes more and more doubtful whether in fact such cases occur. There is another alternative which you may label moral or immoral as you please. A people may impose this voluntary penance on itself out of active hatred of another people, and the desire to cripple its industry, or may be pay out some old grudge. In either case, careful analysis of every examinable case which has yet occurred on a scale large enough to yield perceptible results, shows that the effect of thus artifically encouraging home at the expense of foreign industry is invariably to impose a heavy tax for varying periods, sometimes very long periods upon the home consumers for the benefit of a small section of home producers. And like a stone thrown into a pool the widely radiating effects of this artifical disturbance of normal laws, gradually spreads over the whole commerce of the country, provided the original centre of disturbance were large. The first. Swadeshi movement, uninspired by patriotism, and thoroughly rotten, would long ago have died a natural death. But illumined by that flame, diligently fanned of late by those who honestly and openly declare that their goal at any rate is India for the Indians it has passed into the later phase of Swaraj, to which it is now a useful appendage. The original idea of Swadeshi, the creation and promotion of indigenous industry was quite unexceptionable, and a very natural desire on the part of Indians to see India doing herself credit in the world's markets. But when the Indian producer could not compete in the open market with European competitors, it was simply absured to make it a fetish and a test of patriotism, to go boycotting goods and buying bad stuff. That could only end in lowered standards, waste of energy, wealth and all round effective power. Swadeshi is now the proclaimed road to Swaraj. Has it never occurred to Indian leaders that there have been many and great European Swaraj powers, not one of which was every mad enough to refuse all but home made goods? And since the magic word Swaraj has now been used it would indeed be interesting to have Mr. Gandhi's own definition of it. What is he after? Has he a goal, and if so what is it? I hope that neither he nor any of his ardent followers will fall back on the shallow parrot cry "Home Rule within the Empire" or "Dominion Home Rule", because these are only analogies and like most analogies, false and misleading.—Yours, etc.

F. C. O. B.

A special session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to consider the best means for cow protection meets at Brindaban on the 26th August.—(A. P.)

A communique issued by the Secretary to the Madras Disturbances Committee says of the Madras disturbances on July 1921 a Committee of Enquiry will be held in the library of Legislative Council building commencing 10th of August. Various bodies interested in inquiry have been given notice in order that they be represented.—(A. P.).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, Aug. 9.
Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa per extra s s. "Kowara" close at 6-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.
The Diamond S. and W. Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 39-41 Apollo St., 3-30 p.m.
Mail steamer "Devanha" with mails of July 21 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 15

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Wednesday-day next.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

Requirements of Admission:—(1) A certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of any Indian University. (2) A certificate of good moral character signed by two gentlemen. (3) Admission fee of Rs. 5 with the application.

The curriculum consists of five years of two terms each.

In the first year following subjects shall be taught: (1) Chemistry—Organic, Inorganic and Practical (2) Physics; (3) Biology, and (4) Modern Languages—German or French—and Hindi.

Second and Third years will be devoted to the study of Anatomy, Physiology; Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy.

The last two, that is the fourth and the fifth years, will embrace the Clinical branches, (1) Medicine, (2) Surgery (3) Obstetrics, (4) Gynecology, (5) Therapeutics, (6) Mental Diseases, (7) Diseases of women and Children, (8) and Diseases of Ear, and Throat, (9) Ophthalmology: (10) Pathology and Bacteriology (11) Hygiene and (12) Medical Jurisprudence.

During the first four years study of those laboratory sciences, which form the basis for the clinical studies of the last year, will be persued. The objective method will be followed in laboratories and clinical instruction with constant reference to the facts acquired from earlier laboratory work. Emphasis will be placed on the individual efforts of each student of whom independent and thorough work will be required.

Fees and Deposits:—The Admission Fee is five Rupees, and is required of every student entering the Medical College, and is payable but once. Tuition—The tuition fee for the the first year is one hundred and Twenty Rupees (Rs. 120) that is Sixty for each term, and is payable at the beginning of each term. This fee does not include laboratory fees.

Breakage deposit:—A deposit of Ten Rupees (Rs. 10) is required of each student at the beginning of each year. The cost of damages done by an individual to college property will be deducted from his deposit; the remainder of this deposit will be returned at the end of each year.

Fees are not returnable at any time, except by special action of the College Authorities.

For further information apply to Dr. D. D. Sathaye Superintendent, National Medical College, Bombay. 735 Girgaon Road Bombay.

N. B.—This year the Non-matrics will be admitted on their passing the College Entrance Examination which will be held on the 29th of August.

The date of sending Applications is extended to the 22nd of August.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mrs. J. L. Ballantine, Secretary of the Famine Relief Committee, Ruhari Ahmednagar begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to Ahmednagar Famine-Relief Fund.

Mr. D. F. Mulla, Rs. 100.
Mr. R. F. Mulla, Rs. 50.
Mr. Sheth Manari Manekrao, Rs. 100.
Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Rs. 50.
Mr. Jamnadas Bhavanbhai and his neighbours, Rs. 50.
Mr. B. D. Lam, Rs. 30.
Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Rs. 20.
Mr. D. P. Sethna, Rs. 20.
Mr. Sadakalli Kikabhai, Rs. 10.
Total Rs. 430.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Monsoon has again been active in North India but weak in the peninsula. The trough of low pressure is projecting into the head of the Bay and a depression may there. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay islands, Lower Burma, United provinces Gujrat, Orissa, Central provinces, Konkon, Malabar, North Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Kashmir, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Central India East Hyderabad, Coor South-East Madras Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Baluchistan, South East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts are:—Table island 4 inches, Victoria Point 2, Mergui, Bassein 1½, Tavoy, Diomond island, four; Lashio one, Myitkyina one and half, Dinajpur one, Berhampore one and half, Sambalpore one, Daltonganj one and half, Naya Dumka one, Cawnpore and Mukteswar three, Behraich and Mussoorree one and half, Bareilly two, Meerut five Delhi three, Rawalpindi two, Simla, one and half, Gulmarg one, Fort Sandeman and Ahmedabad one, Pendra three, Raipur one and half, Chanda one, Ratnagiri one, Hanamkonda two, Mangalore one and half, Cuddalore two and Madras and Masulipatam one.

Forecast:—Increase round the head of the Bay.

AUCTION SALE

OF

RACE HORSES AND BLOODSTOCK.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose to hold an AUCTION SALE of the above at Poona, on the morning of SATURDAY, 27th August, 1921. Application by intending sellers giving particulars regarding the lots they wish to sell, should be made to the above Agency, at 4 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, before 13th August, 1921.

Particulars of the time and place of sale will be published later and the lots will be on view in Poona three days before the sale.

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THE TILAK SWARAJYA FUND

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following persons:—

RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM, Esqr., Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

VELJI LAKHAMSEY NAPOO, Esqr., Dana Bunder, Mandvi.

UMAR SOBANI, Esqr., 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAVASHANKER JAGJIVAN, JHEVARI, Esqr., Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

ARDESHIR BURJORJI GODREJ, Esqr., Safe Merchants, Near Gas Co., Parel, Bombay.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ, Esqr., Opp. Thanavala Shroff & Co., 185, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LAXMIDAS TAIRSEE, Esqr., c/o Laxmidas & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. G. BANKER, Esqr., Chowpatti Road, Bombay.

have been appointed Trustees of the "Tilak Swarajya Fund." All those who have contributed to this fund and those who are holding any money on behalf of this fund are hereby requested to send this sum to any one of the abovementioned Trustees or to the undersigned.

UMAR SOBANI, Secretary and Treasurer, The "TILAK SWARAJYA FUND," 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Telephone No. 258. Bombay, 4th August. 1921. 10371

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE. Monday, August 8, 1921.

REMOVE THE STAIN.

We quite agree with the opinion expressed by an opportunist contemporary that the Greek reports of victory are probably exaggerated, and that it is still quite likely that the Turks may win the war at present going on in Anatolia. But that is not the point which chiefly concerns us, as British subjects. The point is that the Greeks in their late successful offensive used asphyxiating gas and flame-throwers; and that a paper which is known as more or less Lloyd George's barrel-organ has informed us that "we" (i.e. the British) had a large supply of asphyxiating gas shell and flame throwers at Smyrna, intended for the use of the Greek troops, but withheld after the return of King Constantine to the throne of Greece. The said paper points out that by means of these "civilised" weapons a Greek victory could be secured without fresh burdens on the British taxpayer, and declares that without such weapons the Greeks were sure to be defeated. All this was written after Britain's declaration of complete neutrality. The suggestion is that the supply in question was being used as the proverbial carrot to the ass, to tempt King Constantine into the line of Curzon-George-Zaharoff policy. And we quite naturally infer that he succumbed to the temptation since the Greeks have been provided with asphyxiating gas and flame-throwers, and have been able to gain "victories" over the Turks. If Greek occupation, as we know it does, involves the systematic spoliation and "reduction" of the Muslim population, what is implied by the victorious advance of Greeks? We hear on all hands, and have seen in 1912, that it means wholesale massacre, the destruction of Islamic monuments, the ploughing up of Muslim graveyards—in other words, "the destruction of Islam in Anatolia"—a phrase occurring in a Turkish telegram which brought upon us one of those official denials that have done more than anything to disgust Indian opinion, since in each case, within a few days of their publication, their hypocrisy has been disclosed by the whole Press of Europe.

We want far more than an official denial in the present case. We want such action by the Government of India as shall show the Government of England and the world that India—Government and people—have now passed the stage when official denials of the kind to which they have been treated can be tolerated.

As a matter of course, we shall be told that we are stirring up unrest by calling attention to a matter which might otherwise have passed unnoticed by the Indian Musulmans. We are prepared by long experience for such a charge. In the present instance it is utterly untrue, for the whole Muslim world was quite convinced that England had supplied the poison-gas and flame-throwers to Greece, before we called attention to that tell-tale passage in the "Outlook" of July 2; hoping that the Government of India would take the matter up at last in deadly earnest, since the Government of India has been slighted and deceived in this matter, no less than the people of India. The honour of Turkey and of Asia, in this matter, is intact; it is the honour of England which is badly tarnished, and it is the patriotic duty of every Englishman who talks about "prestige" or cares a rap for "King and country" or for "British Justice" to do his best to cleanse his country's scutcheon of this and several other ugly stains.

THE SEER AND HIS CRITICS.

It is amusing to notice the various opinions which are appearing in the Anglo-Indian Press upon the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's Swadeshi Campaign, the burning of foreign cloth, the "Gandhi" cap, and so on. We are informed that Gandhiji is no political economist, that he cannot be called a typical Hindu or Oriental, since he has been influenced by Ruskin and Tolstoi and has had an English education; that he is an oriental visionary and so forth. These views, whether expressed by Europeans or by Indians, are but a fresh proof of the misunderstanding between East and West, which seems to us a question of mentality. The intelligence of the East is spiritual, hence religious; that of the West materialistic therefore sceptical. The East is devoted to certain fixed ideals; the West is opportunist, ready to alter its ideals, like its fashions. Certainly Gandhi is no political economist, certainly he has had a Western education, certainly he is an oriental visionary—or, as we prefer to put it, *seer*. But what has that got to do with it?

Political economy is opportunism, and we never yet have heard that it had power to stir the hearts of men or make a nation better than they were before the knowledge of that science came to them. The socialist theory of Karl Marx—pure political economy—might stimulate the intellect of a Lenin, but it was a much more human cry which roused the Russian people. Only a product of Western education could fully realise the evil of such education and so lead the present great revolt against it sensibly, distinguishing the evil from the good. In every Eastern country that revolt is going on, and everywhere the leaders of revolt are men of Western education. The motto of the East to-day is Non-Cooperation with the Europeans, except those who may be willing to cooperate in the great Asiatic revival upon Asiatic lines. It has become an actual necessity, a product of the natural law of action and reaction, which no Government or people can withstand. And the conscious head of the revolt is now in India. Other countries of the East are in the movement, perhaps more energetically, but of necessity, unconscious or half-conscious of its aims and implications. They have not reached the stage of conscious Asiaticism which India has attained within the last two years, for, they have not had time to think amid the battle for existence. Their leaders are still politicians, seeking to defeat the hostile aims of Europe with the weapons and the methods of Europe, as Asia has been seeking to do in vain for two centuries. The Indian leaders used to be the same, and for that reason failed to take the great mass of the people with them; for to the mass of Orientals the European way of politics appears as error manifest, a mere affair of regulated licensed greed, ambition and iniquity. The East asks something better—a religious purpose; and for that reason Europeans are accustomed to regard its races as apathetic, fatalistic and indifferent, forgetting that it is only in Asia that whole nations can be roused as one man by the preaching of one man of saintly character, and that by such movements which have taken place in Asia the moral progress of the world, such as it is, has been achieved.

The European-educated Oriental had forgotten this until the coming of Mahatma Gandhi. We regard his coming as a proof that Asia will emerge from her terrific ordeal not unscathed perhaps, but purified and invigorated, ready to resume her role of the religious leader of the world and healer of the wounds inflicted on mankind by the political economists. It was the German Schiller who observed that great statesmen think in centuries while little statesmen think from day to day. Mahatma Gandhi is of the number of the seers. The world must wait a hundred years to judge the value of his work. He thinks great, simple thoughts which seem absurd to the political economist because their end is far beyond his sphere of vision. But every European of imagination, everyone who is not blind to poetry in action, must admire his magnificent gift of symbolism. India was clad in meretricious, foreign colours; she must, go all white, in order to receive her pure, true colours from the hand of God. "The tincture of Allah, and who is better than Allah at colouring, and we submit ourselves to Him." So says the Holy Coran. Perhaps Mahatma Gandhi never read the words, but he has experienced their meaning; and we say: The East at last has found an Eastern leader.

Notes of the Day

The Race for Armaments.

The voting of as much as £240,000,000 for the Navy by the House of Commons, almost without discussion, is eloquent testimony to the tragic plight of Western nations inspired by ideals of selfish greed and material aggrandisement. The United Kingdom is not the only sinner in wasting its precious resources in this criminal manner. All the Great Allied Powers of Europe as well as Japan and the United States of America are concerned in the breathless race for armaments that is going on. The war, in spite of its world-wide havoc, has served only as a stimulant to the various participants in the race to quicken their pace. At present the deadly competition is mainly confined to the United Kingdom, Japan and America, who have far out-distanced all the rest of their comrades. The struggle has reached such a stage that all the three concerned are feeling almost finished and one does not know when any one of them may give up the race from sheer exhaustion. The suggestion for a halt has already come through the head of the American nation, the least exhausted, perhaps, of the three rivals. It was impossible that any one of the other two, even if they were anxious ever so much to make a halt, could have openly volunteered the suggestion, because that would have meant that it was at the end of its resources. In these circumstances it is not difficult to appreciate the statement of Mr. Churchill that the British hope in the Washington Conference is sincere and intense and that the interest of the British nation in it is superior to that of any other. Yet, till actual disarmament is decided upon by joint agreement among the Powers concerned, neither Britain nor Japan nor the United States dare call a halt in the naval construction that is proceeding with breathless speed.

The Mirage.

That neither Great Britain nor any of the other Powers will be able henceforth to maintain the old standards of superiority over others may be taken for granted. Not long ago the ambition of Great Britain was to maintain a Navy which would be more than a match for all the rest of the navies of the world put together. This ideal had to be abandoned after a few years for the Two-Power Standard, according to which the British Navy was to be maintained at a strength which would excel the combined strength of the navies of the next two great sea Powers of the world after Great Britain. But the rapid growth of the Russian and German navies, and especially of the latter, made it impossible for Great Britain, after a few years, to maintain this standard, which had consequently, though reluctantly, to be given up for the Single Power Standard. According to this standard Great Britain was to maintain a Navy which would be stronger than that of any other Power in the world taken singly. This standard has been maintained up to now without serious challenge, but the naval programme of the United States threatens completely to outstrip it in the course of the next half a dozen years. By 1928 the United States will have a navy perfectly equal to, and in some respects superior to the British navy,—at least according to the respective programmes of the two nations. The strength of the United States to bear its naval burdens undoubtedly appears to be greater than that of Great Britain or even the Empire as a whole. Hence, Great Britain may be obliged to give up even the Single-Power Standard and aim at being only a "First Class Sea Power", equal but hardly superior to her rivals on the sea. Indeed, Mr. Churchill in his speech, seems to acquiesce in this view. His eloquent appeal is only for "the maintenance of Britain as a First Class Sea Power" and not of one excelling as of old, her numerous rivals, singly or conjointly. The race for armaments is rearing its end and nations, including Great Britain, have come to realise that the prize they aimed at—unrivalled and undisputed Sea Power—is henceforth a mirage which they will never reach. But at what terrible cost has the lesson been learnt.

Bravo! Mr. Clayton.

The following circular issued by Mr. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner of this city, speaks for itself:—

CIRCULAR.

I understand that the question of whether the staff of the Municipality should or should not be allowed to wear Khadi clothes and the so-called "Gandhi Hats" when on duty, has arisen in some departments I do not think that objection should be taken to their doing so. As far as Mahatma Gandhi's encouragement of the use of the Swadeshi goods is concerned it is a campaign which many of all political parties are prepared to support. Municipal servants cannot be allowed in their official capacity to belong to a particular political party but in so far as this movement is economic rather than political there is no objection to their supporting the use of Swadeshi clothes by their example. This order will not apply to any Municipal servant supplied with official uniform.

H. B. CLAYTON, Municipal Commissioner.

We quite agree with the remark of the municipal employee who sent us a copy of this circular that Mr. Clayton's action cannot be too highly commended. As for some of Mr. Clayton's countrymen who cannot bear the sight of the Gandhi-Cap, well may our correspondent ask, "Are those Britishers who braved the mighty German hordes with all their dreadful paraphernalia of destruction, afraid of a white cap?" "We may, however, ask our correspondent to remember that not all Britishers in India had occasion to face Fritz.

Misrepresentation.

The following circular, upon the other hand, issued to the employees by the European Secretary of a Bombay firm, shows how completely Mr. Gandhi's aims are still misrepresented by some Europeans even in Bombay:

CIRCULAR.

I have noticed that some members of the Staff have recently adopted what is popularly known as the "Gandhi Cap". I am unaware whether they have done so as a mark of sympathy with Mr. Gandhi's aims, or in admiration of Mr. Gandhi personally or to avoid the attentions of that gentleman's aggressive supporters.

I would suggest however, that as the "Royal" always discouraged members of their Staff in taking any part in politics, the cap above referred to might be put aside during office hours.

As an additional reason for this suggestion, I would point out that one of Mr. Gandhi's cherished hopes is to sever the present political and commercial connections between India and Great Britain and under these circumstances it can hardly be considered courteous for members of the Staff to don an emblem which indicates adherence to this programme while serving a British Company.

(Sd.) F. M. GARNETT. Res. Secretary, Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.

We can positively declare that Mr. Gandhi's cherished hope, in spite of many disappointments, is not to sever, but to strengthen the political connection between India and Great Britain by putting it upon a friendly footing honourable to India and to England, and consistent with the self-respect of India as a nation. Of the commercial connection we can say nothing positive, for we have not heard Mr. Gandhi mention it, but we imagine that the political connection would not preclude some measure of commercial inter-course.

Representatives.

Apropos of the selection of Messrs. Chatterji and Gupta as the Government delegates from India to the Geneva Conference of the International Labour Organisation, the "Pioneer" observes that the Government of India have under consideration the selection of a representative each of the employers and the employees of industries in this country. Our contemporary further writes:—"In the absence of any organised federation of employers—a scheme in which Sir Alexander Murray and the late Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy (the Pioneer means, no doubt, the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy) have been much interested—it is probable that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be asked to nominate a delegate, as at the last conference Sir Alexander Murray was nominated by the Bengal Chamber." The easy indifference with which the claims of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and other Indian employers of Labour are ignored by the Allahabad journal is wonderful. Evidently, our contemporary is of opinion that the views of these latter employers are of no significance and that it is the European interests that count. What if there is no recognised federation of employers as yet in India? Let the various industrial constituencies nominate a panel of delegates, from which a selection can be made by the delegates themselves. In any case, it is the turn of an Indian rather than a European delegate to represent the employers of India this year at the Geneva Conference. As regards the labour delegate, the All-India Labour Congress has already nominated its representative.

TURCO-HELLENIC WAR.

ASSURANCE OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

"ADVANCE ON CONSTANTINOPLE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 6.

Reuter is informed that reports from Athens to the effect that British Government has departed from its policy of complete neutrality in the Turco-Hellenic quarrel are foundationless. The British Government has not the slightest intention of taking separate action behind the back of its Allies or of supporting either side. The statement that Britain would tolerate Greek advance on Constantinople is characterised as "absurd" for the Greek Government has been warned that the advance will not be tolerated. There are, however, no grounds for the belief that such an advance is contemplated which would bring Greece into conflict with the Allied Army of Occupation.

NEAR EAST SITUATION MOST DIFFICULT.

"INTRANSIGEANT ATTITUDE OF ANGORA GOVT."

BRITAIN READY TO MEDIATE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 7.

In addition to the Upper Silesian question, questions of war criminals, the continuance of sanctions against Germany and the Near East, figure in the agenda of the Supreme Council. The situation in the Near East is considered, in authoritative quarters in London, to be the most difficult. It has been complicated by the intransigeant attitude of the Angora Government towards the Allies. It is noteworthy that nothing has been done to release the twenty-seven British military and civilian prisoners in the hands of the Angora Government. Their whereabouts are unknown, but reports have reached London which indicate that they are experiencing the worst treatment.

Another complication is the action of the Angora Government in deporting the Greek population of the Samsun region. Moreover the Angora Government has repudiated Bekir Sami Bey's negotiations in Paris, as they formerly did those in London. While it is denied on the high authority that overtures have been made to Britain or France, with a view to obtaining their mediation between Greece and Turkey, it is believed that Britain is at least prepared to offer her services as soon as Greece and Turkey are ready to accept the mediation. Reports from the war area indicate that the Turkish army is in a deplorable condition, and that it is not likely to retain its present position.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

FRANCE TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

Paris.—The Government has decided to despatch relief supplies to the famine-stricken Russia through the Red Cross and other similar organisations. This decision does not affect the Government's refusal to recognise the Soviet.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED.

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 6.

Riga.—An international Committee has been organised here to relieve the starving in Russia.

GERMANY GIVES MEDICAL HELP

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Aug. 6.

Berlin.—The committee, formed to consider Russia's request for assistance, has decided that Germany is not in a position to supply foodstuffs but is willing to devote her highly developed pharmaceutical industry to prevent spread of the disease. The Committee has decided to despatch five doctors with medical supplies immediately.

POLAND STARTS RELIEF COMMITTEE TO HELP RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

Warsaw.—A relief Committee has been formed to send help to Russia.

MELBOURNE SMELTING WORKS.

WORK RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. at 6-15 p.m., Aug 7.

A Melbourne message states that the work is being resumed in the Port Pirie smelting works. The employees will accept lower pay in preference to longer hours.

In the Madras Council the Government motion extending most hearty and cordial welcome to the Prince of Wales was unanimously carried with acclamations.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF BUSINESSMEN.

SIR ERIC GEDDES TO BE CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Clynes Sir Robert Horne stated that the Cabinet had come to the conclusion that it would be a great assistance to them to have the advice of a special Committee of Businessmen in dealing with the reduction of expenditure.

Sir Eric Geddes, who is resigning office almost immediately, will be the Chairman of the Committee of which the composition will be announced in due course. The Cabinet will continue to decide the questions of policy but doubtless it would be within the purview of the Committee to say what a particular policy would cost. The Committee would report to the Cabinet and the question of publication of their reports would be considered.

CAUSE OF SIGNOR CARUSO'S DEATH.

DECEASED LEAVES HALF A MILLION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 6.

Rome.—The late Sgr. Caruso's doctors state that he died from an abscess between the diaphragm and the liver. There was no question of purulent peritonitis for which he was operated upon seven times in America but the operations had not removed the seat of infection.

The newspapers state that Sgr. Caruso left a fortune of half a million sterling.

The body is to be embalmed and there will be an impressive funeral. A constant stream of people are filing through the room, where his body now lies, paying their last tribute.

BODY EMBALMED.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES FROM EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. at 6-15 p.m., Aug 7.

A Naples message states that Sig Caruso's body has been embalmed and is lying in a chapelle ardente which is being visited by hundreds of people. Telegrams of condolence are being received from all over the world.

SIGNOR CARUSO'S WILL.

DIVISION OF UNWILLED PORTION OF ESTATE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. at 6-15 p.m., Aug 7.

A New York message states that the lawyers who drew up Sig. Caruso's will says that the bulk of the estate, the figure of which is not given, will be divided amongst his six relatives, namely, his wife and daughter, two sons, his brothers and stepmother. The lawyer says that Sig Caruso spent money like wildfire. He never refused to aid a distressed countryman. Sig. Caruso's incometax in 1920 amounted to £33,000 sterling.

HELP EX-SERVICE MEN.

LORD HAIG'S POWERFUL APPEAL.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 7.

Lord Haig in a letter to the papers on the seventh anniversary of the declaration of war makes a powerful appeal to the public to help the ex-service men, over a million of whom, he says, are without work. Many individuals and bodies have most generously responded to his appeal, but the drain upon the funds is extremely heavy, amounting to at least a million sterling yearly.

CASE AGAINST EUROPEAN ZAMINDAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MONGHYR, Aug. 6.

The case against Harry Grant, a European zemindar of Bhagalpur ended to-day. After a trial lasting for nine days he was charged with firing forty Gurkhas to enforce his supposed right to certain disputed lands in the neighbourhood by intimidating tenants. This led to rioting in which twenty Gurkhas lost their lives. The Magistrate said the case should never have been instituted. There was no case to go to the jury. A written judgment will be delivered on Monday.

The "Pioneer" learns from the Frontier that heavy rains of the north-west monsoon have produced abnormal conditions in Waziristan and widespread floods are reported. (A. P.)

A Bangalore message of August 6th says owing to recent heavy rains the Cauvery is dangerously flooded and a large volume of fater is being speedily discharged over the Kannambadi Dam. (A. P.)

DEBATE ON NAVY ESTIMATES.

COL. AMERY'S DEFENCE OF CAPITAL SHIPS.

LESSONS OF JUTLAND BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons speaking on the Navy Estimates Col. Amery stated that the question of desirability of building Capital ships or concentration on submarines and aeroplanes had been anxiously and most searchingly investigated by the Admiralty and a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee. Nothing had emerged from these deliberation to charge the general and universally accepted conclusion that Capital Ships was still the basis of Sea Power. The naval battles of the war had indisputably proved the immense advantage of the larger and more powerful ships. Submarines were very formidable and had come to stay but their power lay in concealment for which they had to sacrifice speed and the power of concealment had been seriously impaired, at any rate temporarily, by the remarkable progress during the closing months of the war in the scientific measures against submarines. Aeroplane had become an indispensable factor of Naval Warfare but it was not yet capable of carrying or discharging accurately against moving objects projectiles more formidable than those against which the modern Capital Ship is already protected. Its range is very limited and except for inshore warfare it depended upon the aeroplane carrier. All the new elements of Naval War had acquired increased relative importance and the fighting fleet of the future could no longer be regarded simply in the terms of the ships of the line.

PROBLEM OF EMPIRE NAVAL SECURITY.

The Imperial Cabinet had considered the whole problem of naval security of the Empire and the conclusions, which they had reached were embodied in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Prime Miniters of the Empire on July 22nd. The resolution was as follows:—

"While recognising the necessity for cooperation between the various portions of the Empire in providing such Naval Defence as may prove to be essential for security and while holding that equality with the Naval strength of any other Power is the minimum standard for that purpose, this Conference is of opinion that the method and extent of such cooperation are matters for final detrmination of the several parliaments concerned and any recommendation thereon should be deferred until after the forthcoming Conference on Disarmament.

Col. Amery said that the Committee had aproved the policy of laying down four Capital ships, which was solely the policy of replacing the scrapped ships. It was the relentless pressure of the Grand Fleet, which had finally brought down the Central Empires but the Fleet was now largely obsolete. A few hours of fighting at Jutland had revolutionised the ideals of armament and the battleships' design. The lessons of that fighting had been open to the whole world and the other Powers had not been slow to use them. There was under construction at the present time the whole battle fleet incomparably more powerful than anything afloat at Jutland.

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN EFFORTS.

Japan was constructing eight ships and one was already completed. The others would be completed by 1925 and she had voted money for eight more to be completed by 1928. America not counting four battleships of 32,000 tons equipped with sixteen inch guns which are far more powerful than our latest types will have completed by the end of 1924 powerful than twelve supreme engines of war each 43,000 tons. As regards Japan and America therefore, Col. Amery said, we were dealing with ships actually being constructed and yet we had only one post-Jutland ship, the Hood, being built and equipped merely with fifteen inch guns.

PREPARING WAY FOR WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Our programme therefore of replacing four obsolete ships by 1925 did not contain any element of challenge or provocation. On the contrary the Government was allowing the Navy temporarily to be inferior to the other Navies which was a risk justified only by the international financial situation and the desirability of avoiding any steps inviting fresh competition upon the eve of the Washington Conference, which would meet with a view to ascertaining whether by a broad agreements on a Policy of the future the ever increasing competition could be prevented. It was unlikely, however, that the other Power at the Conference would offer to scrap ships being built and therefore the proposed British construction could not affect the problem before the Conference. Our policy was gradual replacement within narrowest limits and was postponed to the latest date which the safety of the Empire permitted.

Col. Amery emphasised that risks could only be taken because owing to the unique war experience in the personnel we were well ahead of the other powers. For the next few years the very existence of the Empire was completely staked upon the high morals and professional efficiency of the Navy which could not be sustained in definitely on obsolete ships. It was propose that four battleships should be of the "Hood" type with improvement in protection and armaments embodying the experience of War and as Japan and America knew the ships were being armed with sixteen inch guns we would do likewise but the dimensions of the ships would not necessitate large docks. The idea had been merely to furnish the modern ships in which the personnel of the Navy and the Empire whose existence might depend on them could hav every right to feel confidence.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STIRRING APPEAL.

Mr. Churchill was the last speaker during the debate on the Navy Estimates after which the vote was agreed to. Mr. Churchill made an eloquent appeal for the maintenance of Britain as the first class sea power and asked what would the Dominions say, if we were to say "We cannot guard you. We Cannot any longer extend protection which up to the present it has always been our proud boast to supply." We had never said that yet, Mr. Churchill said, and he trusted we never should be reduced to such position. When the guillotine fell on the outstanding vote of supply, sums amounting to £240,000,000 were voted without discussion.

BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT.

131 COAL PITS STILL NOT REOPENED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. at 6-15 p.m., Aug 7.

It is officially stated that coal output in Britain during the week ending July 23rd was 4,331,000 tons as compared with 4,282,000 tons for the corresponding week of 1920. One hundred and 31 coalpits normally employing 25,329 men have not reopened afte stoppage.

OUTPUT OF COAL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

Glut of Coal in Britain in near future is the prediction of the London Coal Exporters Association. In a letter to the Premier the Association protests that High prices of coal are militating against Export and Industry and points out that the output of coal is already in excess of that of any period this year.

NORWAY'S COMPLAINT.

AGAINST BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AN INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 6.

Complaints have recently been made by the Norwegian Parliament that the information supplied by the British Foreign Office to the Norwegian Government is belated, unreliable, biassed in accordance with the views of the British Government and published without a statement of the origin. This question was raised in the House of Commons yesterday evening and Mr. Harmsworth explained that this news service was transmitted by the Admiralty wireless and was prepared by a staff of three at the Foreign Office among their other duties. The service would be continued as long as the House was prepared to sanction the expenditure.

Mr. Robert Donald in a letter to the papers on this subject says that other countries are using wireless very largely for propaganda purposes and we should do the same but "as we instinctively are suspicious of the news selected by the Government Department, selection should be handed over to an independent News Agency which would act quicker and better than the official newsman, who inevitably gets a wrong perspective and national interests would be kept in view all the same."

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SCHEME

AUSTRALIA WITHDRAWS

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns that the Imperial Conference has passed a resolution in favour of the Imperial Wireless Committee's Scheme with modifications that Australia withdraws from the Scheme but promises cooperation.

It is pointed out that under the present scheme Australia would be the last to receive messages after four or five retransmissions whereas Mr. Hughes considered that a Direct Anglo-Australian Communication or at least a system with only one re-transmission would be possible, Mr. Hughes intends to leave the Australian Parliament free to adopt any scheme whether the State of Privately Controlled, Australia undertaking the financial responsibility.

LATER.

Mr. Churchill said our hope in the Washington Conference was sincere and intense and our interest in it was superior to that of almost any other power. But, unless ships being built by Japan and America were to be scrapped, no disarmament proposal that might be agreed to at Washington could be relevant to our decision regarding construction of four new Capital Ships. If the construction of these ships was not commenced now we should be in position of Naval inferiority in future. We must maintain our Naval position. Britain never would allow British Sea Power to fall to a point where we should be tempted to make compromising agreements in desperate hope of supplementing our own exertions by the strength of others. We must rest upon our own independent strength and only thus should we be able to play the part of a real peace-maker at the Washington Conference.

OPIUM GROWING.

CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

EVIDENCE OF SMUGGLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons at the question-time Mr. Harmsworth said that the papers were being prepared for submission to Parliament with regard to the cultivation of opium in China. China had undertaken to put down the cultivation as a condition on which the Export of Opium from India was stopped. At that time the Opium-growing in China seemed to have been satisfactorily suppressed; but said Mr. Harmsworth "I regret that recent reports indicate a marked revival in certain provinces. There is an evidence of smuggling of Chinese Opium into Hongkong on a considerable scale, and no doubt it is also smuggled into Shanghai!

Mr. Harmsworth said that strong protests had been repeatedly addressed to the Chinese Government but up to the present time had remained entirely unheeded. The League of Nations was now actively interesting itself in the matter.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

M. BRIAND'S INVITATIONS TO POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. at 6-15 p.m., Aug 7.

A Paris message states that M. Briand has issued invitations to the meeting of the Supreme Council to Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States. Court Ishii will represent Japan and Mr. Marvey, the American Ambassador in London will be asked to represent the United States. The invitation will be extended to Belgium if the question of the Leipzig trials is discussed.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL APPEAL.

BRITAIN'S ACCEPTANCE NOTIFIED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Aug. 6.

Geneva.—Britain has officially notified the League of Nations that the British Empire as a whole has ratified the statute providing for the creation of a permanent Court of International Justice.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 17.

The indication of the high commercial standing of the new Advisory Committee to Cabinet under the Chairmanship of Sir Erio Geddes is shown by the names of men who, it is understood, have up to present been invited. The names include those of Lord Inchcape, Lord Colwyn, Lord Farringdon, Sir William Plender, Sir Richard Vassar-Smith and Sir John Beharrell.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES NOT YET CHOSEN.

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 6.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Chamberlain stated that the date of the Washington Conference was not fixed but no question of postponing it was been raised. British Representatives had not yet been chosen.

NANKANA CASE.

THE MAHANT EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The examination of all the accused in the Nankana case has now ended and hearing of the defence will commence on Monday. Mahant Narain Das examined by the court stated that he had his doors made secure against Akali Sikhs but he gave strict instructions to his men not to do anything in the way of fighting unless it was absolutely necessary and only in the case of self-defence, should the Akalis attempt to attack him. The gun and the revolver belonging to him were not in his possession and no orders were given by him to any of his people to chase the Akalis away who were near the Gurdwara or further to molest them, neither did he personally see anybody do so. He also stated that no orders were given by him with regard to burning of the bodies previous to the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner. He did not go into Gurdwara when the Deputy Commissioner arrived. His attitude towards the Deputy Commissioner was not of a pardonseeking nature but he simply salaamed him with both the hands joined.

A Feni correspondent reports that strike on the Assam Bengal Railway is practically over. The staff at almost all stations has resumed work.

A meeting of the North-Western Railway District Union has appealed to Government and railway officers to take immediate steps for releasing three men taken away by raiders in the recent placoity at Trag Station, in Mainwali District, and to compensate the stationmaster who has been plundered.—(A. P.).

MAHATMA GANDHI AT ALIGARH

HIS BUSY TIME.

ADDRESSES IN LADIES' MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Aug 7.

Mahatma Gandhi had very busy day here on Saturday. From early morning large crowds came to make *durshan* and pay hommage to Mahatmaji at Mr. Khawaja's house where the Mahatma and his party were putting up, Mahatmaji, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr Stokes paid a visit to Mr. Sherwani's house to congratulate Mr. Sherwani's parents, his brothers and his wife. Mahatmaji also congratulated Mr. Nisar Sherwani for his courageous action in resigning government post. Thence accompanied by Mr. Khwaja and Maulana Mohamed Ali, Mahatmaji motored to see the situation of the various bungalows now occupied by the National Muslim University from which powers that be, are attempting to unhouse the University. He also inspected lands which Mr. Khwaja had offered to the University for building a memorial of the struggle in educational line during the Non-Cooperation days. At about 10-30 Mahatmaji and his party reached the central buildings of the National University and inspected the library, the Physics and Chemistry laboratories, the recently built lecture rooms, the boarding houses, the Charkha class and the recently built thatched University Hall named after Maulana Mohamed Ali which serves also as a mosque.

In the Hall there was a large gathering of students, staff, trustees and some visitors. Mr. Khwaja welcomed Mahatmaji and his party and requested Mahatmaji to address the students, majority of whom were those reading in the propaganda class. Mahatmaji questioned the students as to their course of studies their aims and objects and their determination to win the battle and now and then he made remarks by way of advice to the students.

Afterwards Mahatmaji was conducted to the University office where Mr. Khwaja introduced to him the members of the staff individually. A consultation meeting was held in which matters relating to the rumoured official expulsion were placed before Mahatmaji who agreed with the staff that in event of official expulsion those connected with the University may resolve to civil disobedience, provided that it does not lead to any violence on the part of the people in the city or elsewhere. Mahatmaji emphasised upon the need of concentrating our attention and energies upon *charkhas* and weaving. Let every student he said devote as much of his time on the *charkha* and as possible in addition to usual teaching of weaving and let the staff prepare text books required under the new scheme of studies. A big weaving institution is to be opened very soon as a department of the National University.

LADIES' MEETING.

In the afternoon Mahatmaji, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Azad Subhani, Messrs. Stokes and Khwaja addressed an unprecedented ladies meeting held at Mr. Khwaja's city house. About four thousand ladies were present. Mrs. Khwaja placed before Mahatmaji's about seven hundred rupees and a number of ornaments collected in about four days from the Muslim ladies for the Symrna Fund and hundred rupees contributed by Mrs. Abdul Karim Khan, half for the Smyrna Fund and half for the Swaraj Fund. She also acknowledged services of Mrs. Wilayat Ahmed and Maulvi Rashid Ahmed's daughters and others who have been untiring workers, to whose energies the major portion of the collection made is due. This led to spontaneous offerings of cash and ornaments which are estimated at about rupees four hundred, three quarters of which is to go to the Swaraj Fund, one fourth to Smyrna. Mahatmaji then retired to hold a meeting of the workers which lasted for more than one hour.

After sunset he attended a mass meeting which was attended by over fifteen thousand people. Two platforms had to be used one inside the Juma Mosque and another outside. At both the places Mr. Khwaja on behalf of the Aligarh people thanked him for the interest shown by him in Aligarh affairs and while expressing the people's regret for the occurrence of July 5th in some parts of the city even after provocation, assured Mahatmaji of the people's resolve to carry out within the time fixed for Mahatmaji's programme of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation. He mentioned with pride the people's behaviour on arrest of Mr. Sherwani the most popular leader and at a meeting of August 1st at Hardwa where huge bonfire was made of *bedshi* cloth. Even Aligarh Collector had acknowledged the quiet behaviour of people and had withdrawn the order under section 144, a couple of days before its natural expiry. Mahatmaji addressed the people at both the places deploring the occurrences of July 5th, and expressing satisfaction at the people's behaviour in collectorate. He exhorted people to remain quiet and strong in spite of great provocation and to devote their energies to completely boycott *bedshi* cloth within the time fixed. He asked the people to follow, Mr. Sherwani's example by quietly and cheerfully going to jail, which he said was the main road to Swaraj.

Maulana Mohamed Ali, Azad Subhani, Fakhir Allahabadi and Mr. Stokes spoke at both the places. The meeting dispersed after 9-30 and Mahatmaji and his party after little rest at his residence left by 3 o'clock morning train for Moradabad. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the city and large crowds came from distant places and adjoining districts. Streets through which Mahatmaji passed for the various functions were thronged by people and resounded with shouts of "Allaho Akbar" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai."

NAG PANCHAMI.

SERPENT-WORSHIP AMONG HINDUS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Nag-Panchami" or the annual festival of the Nag or the Serpent falls due to-day and Hindus all over India will be worshipping graven images of the serpent and even live ones in various ways. Why do Hindus worship the Nag? Serpent worship does not appear to be among the tenets of the early Aryans. It is a borrowed tenet but the Hindus have so far adopted it as their own that a Brahmana nowadays does not consider the daily worship of his household deities complete if the image of the Nag does not receive its daily *abhishekam* (bath of consecrated water) and *naivedyam* (offering of milk and rice) along with other images. But it was not so with the early Aryans.

The hostility to the serpent worship was long the source of warfare between Aryans and some of the aborigines of India who professed that worship. The great Vishnu originally appeared as Garuda-Vahana, i.e., mounted on the eagle (or bustard?) and perpetual hatred ever existed between Garuda, and the Serpent. Later images of Maha Vishnu depict him sleeping on Adi-Sesha or the many-hooded Serpent and this probably is an indication that at last the serpent was recognised as one of the Hindu Pantheon. The tribes and races of the serpent-worshippers became thenceforth the allies and not the enemies of the Aryan race. They were not cannibals and there was no inherent objection to such alliance. We read in the puranas about Aryan Princes travelling into the land of the serpent worshippers and marrying Nag-kanyas, or the maidens of their race. These social amenities seem gradually to have led to the assimilation of the serpent worship to please an allied tribe. Probably their girls when married into the Aryan fold brought with them the worship of the Nag and this was not only tolerated but even adopted with great ostentation by the Brahmanas who are ever the staunchest supporters of the party in power. The festival of the Nag on the 5th day of the bright half of Sravan appears to us to be a commemoration of some such alliance with the Naga tribes and if we remember that the perpetual warfare of the Aryans with the cannibal tribes of the Rakshasas and Dasyus necessitated their seeking every means of support, we are strengthened in the belief that the Nag Panchami was originally intended to commemorate the happy alliance between the Aryan Race, and the Naga Tribes, to propitiate whom even the proud Brahmanas joined the common country folk beneath the *peepul tree* to pay their homage to the gods of their allies.

On the day of the Nag Panchami every Hindu householder carries his offering to the place where exists a stone image of the Nag. He there by himself, or preferably with the aid of a priest who has to be paid therefore, bathes the serpent-stone first with consecrated water, then with milk curds, and sugar and honey and cocoanut water. He then offers the serpent (i.e. the image and not the live serpent!) *naivedyam* of choice edibles including milk and fruit and waves the *arati* and accepts its effulgence (a peculiarly Hindu way of paying homage) and then returns with his load to his house which may be some hundreds of yards off. There of course he bathes again to clean himself of the street dirt before entering the inner precincts of his house to look after his other household duties.

One significant circumstances in this day's worship is that the Hindu has his household deities worshipped separately first in his own house and it is only thereafter that he deigns to go to the seat of the serpent worshippers to worship the Nag. It is true he sits with them and goes through the ceremony with the common folk who are daily worshippers of the serpent stone. But he bathes on his return home, which he does not usually do each time he crosses the streets. This discloses the secret that this particular worship was adopted as a diplomatic measure by the Aryan Tribes to please an allied tribe or tribes and that this worship was considered somewhat degrading by the higher castes. The presence of the silver or gold image of the Nag among the household gods may be explained by saying that it was probably retained there out of deference to some of the women-folk who were either imported into the families from the Naga tribes or who had specially come under the influence of the Naga cult.

Now this cult of the Naga worship deserves some notice at the hands of students of Hindu rites and customs. The serpent was originally worshipped as an object of dread and as a power of evil whom it was worth while to propitiate. But while all other gods are worshipped in images of their invisible forms, the serpent worshippers can claim that their god is visible and can be propitiated.

The serpent was useful to the Naga tribes in their warfare with other and hostile tribes. Its deadly poison was utilised for tipping the arrow-heads or lance-heads. Probably these races knew of the antidote to the Cobra poison also. It was worth the while of the Aryans to propitiate the Nagas by adopting their worship especially when it made the localities inhabited by the Aryan tribes less infested by the reptiles. The secret of the cult lay in giving a location for all the serpents and other reptiles to inhabit, such as a specially set apart mound of earth reasonably far yet not very far from the haunts of men and cattle and in marking the mound as sacred by placing upon it the image of a serpent carved in stone, which was thus a signal for all passers-by that the spot was infested by reptiles and ought to be left undisturbed. Thus at one stroke the Aryans obtained not only a diplomatic recognition of an allied tribe's gods but also procured a distant location for those gods. Given a safe undisturbed locality to inhabit, the reptiles were less likely to roam about the inhabited quarters of a village while the social injunction to respect the sanctity of the serpent mound preserved the lives of both the likely disturbers and the reptiles. Any stray serpents invading the inhabited parts of a village would be lured back to their holes in these mounds by one of these Naga tribes who have an extraordinary knack in this direction by playing upon their uncanny flutes (!)

AN INDORE INCIDENT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The relations between the Native States and the Political Department (of the Government of India) and its agents have not always been of the happiest. In many cases, the latter have been acting in regard to the States as though they are verily the overlords. Thus, even the biggest among the States has been made to feel what it is to incur the wrath of the agents of the political Department. The States are not generally encouraged to show much independence or even progressive spirit, while a special premium is placed on servility, incompetence and reaction. If many of the States are sunk backward and reactionary, the reason seems to be in many cases that the rulers are denied sufficient latitude. Wherever individual rulers show a tendency to discard the tutelage of the Departmental agents, a policy of pinpricks is applied in to humiliate them. The cases of Baroda and Mysore will occur to everyone—and even Hyderabad, among the bigger States. The Department has a method of its own of taking vengeance on progressive rulers. The treatment of the Gaekwar is well known on this side of India. In Mysore, a Progressive Maharaja was saddled with a costly English Private Secretary of the antediluvian type. The smaller States have been cowed down and prevented from taking steps towards a new era of progress and reform. And yet the authorities of the Government of India have never tired of repeating, that the Rulers are independent sovereigns in their territories.

How this declaration is belied in practice is proved by the frequent humiliations to which the Governments of the States are put by Agents of the Department. Who will have forgotten the insult offered to the Maharance of Indore by the Residency officials some two years ago within the Indore limits, which led to an indignant protest by the Holkar, whether effective or not, nobody knows. It appears that the Central India Agency has seldom been sympathetic towards the Holkar Government in its efforts to improve the State administration. The Agency appears rather to have acted as a clog on progress. Whenever the executive head of the administration has proved too strong for the influence of the Residency, the agents of the latter have endeavoured to make his position untenable and I should not be surprised to learn that pressure also had been brought to bear on the Maharaja to dispense with the services of individual administrators.

It may interest your readers to know a recent case of arrogants conduct of the Central India Agency authorities towards the Holkar State. On the King's Birthday (June 4.), when it is supposed that the Residency and State officials would vie in the expression of mutual goodwill, the Residency officials carried out a raid in broad day light on the State Opium Factory, took forcible possession of it, turned out the State guards, seized their arms and uniform and installed their own guards. At about 8.30 in the morning, the Residency Police accompanied by the Malwa Bhil Corps, headed by some European officers marched to the Factory and took forcible possession of it. When the State police authorities protested against such conduct and demanded to see the authority on which they acted, the demand was treated with contempt. The incident caused a sensation in the town and it does not appear that the Resident when approached gave any satisfaction to the Holkar's ministers. Yet the latter, went unruffled through the customary interchange of formalities that evening with the Residency officials in honor of the King's Birthday. It is extraordinary that in these days when an ostentatious effort is being made by the Government of India to effect a closer friendship with the States, such incidents as the above, should be permitted.

GRANTS TO EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

MR. SHAFI'S ADVICE TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Mr. Shafi, Educational Member accompanied by Messrs. Sharp and Richey to-day met the European Educational Conference now sitting here to consider the situation created by the recent attempts in certain provincial legislatures to reduce grants to European schools. Mr. Shafi in the course of a long and sympathetic reply said his somewhat wide experience of public life had confirmed him in his belief that the vast majority of Indians were convinced that the future of India was bound up with the British Empire, that if the Anglo-Indians and the Europeans Domiciled Community gave up their attitude of isolation and in some cases their outlook of superiority and henceforth cultivated spirit of harmony, mutual goodwill and cooperation with their Indian fellow countrymen the future of their community though in a very small minority was bright. Better understanding was the key to the situation and he hoped that in future attempts at reduction of grants would cease.

His Excellency gave a Ball at Government House on the evening of August 5th.

Mr. A. K. Graham had arrived at Government House on Saturday the 6th of August.

Dh. B. S. Moonje, one of the non-cooperators of Nagpur, received a telegraphic invitation from the Home Department, Government of India, Simla, to give evidence before the Repressive Laws Committee but Mr. Moonje declined the offer to participate in the proceedings.

COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN FOR INJURIES.

WANTED INFORMATION BEFORE LEGISLATION.

LETTER TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Government of India have addressed a letter to all local Governments and Administrations, regarding the question of Legislation for the provision of compensation to workmen for the injuries received by them, in the course of their employment. They maintain the time has arrived for legislation with this object in view. There are indications of considerable expansion in the near future, in the number and size of industrial establishments. Moreover the machinery and power are being employed in factories to a much larger extent than was the case before. Mines are being worked at greater depths and very often with power machinery. The transport industries are developing. Until recently, there were practically no industries in India which could be reasonably described as dangerous. It is probable, however, that the next few years will see the establishment of industries of this category, whilst increased complexity will tend to make the existing industries more liable to personal risk.

INFORMATION ON 18 POINTS WANTED.

The Government of India, therefore, request the views of local Governments on the following points:—

(1) Is it desirable to affirm, in general terms, the principle of employers' liability.

(2) If so, should the necessary legislation follow the English Employers' Liability Act of 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906?

(3) Should there be provision for compensatory benefits, and should this be limited to industrial workers?

(4) What provisions should regulate the inclusion of workers in (A) factories, (B) mines, (C) Railways, (D) ships, and (E) docks?

(5) Is the principle of limitation to manual workers, as a general rule, approved?

(6) Should the compensatory provisions cover (A) bunding trades, and (B) telegraph and telephone services?

(7) What further classes should be included? Are there any dangerous or unhealthy trades for which provision should be specially made?

(8) What should be the necessary circumstances antecedent to the injury to bring it within the scope of the act?

(9) What exceptions should be made in this connection?

(10) For what injuries should compensation be provided?

(11) How should the cost of compensation be met?

(12) What type of scales should be adopted for compensation?

(13) Should the award of lump sums be avoided?

(14) Are the scales suggested suitable?

(15) Is the principle of special scales for minors approved?

(16) Should the refusal to receive medical attention debar an employee from claiming compensation?

(17) How should the act be administered?

(18) Should special penalties be provided for the deliberate evasion of the Act?

WHY WE ARE SILENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter signed A.F.S.T. in your issue of to-day is just the sort of effusion which always eminates from the small men and hangers on of any great movement, and no doubt Mr. Gandhi who I have known for several years and who I know has a great sense of humour will be just as amused by A.F.S.T.'s letter as any intelligent thinking man must be.

Why should the Englishman in India "lay aside his pipe and cease sipping his usual" because A.F.S.T. wishes to ask him question?

Why should the poor man not have his game of golf or kick a football about instead of standing upon Malabar Hill watching the great gathering at Chaupatti?

It really makes no difference if there were 50,000 or 500,000 people there. Everyone knows that Mr. Gandhi's following can be counted in millions. Every Britisher realises that the any of "India for the Indians" grows daily stronger and the majority of them are absolutely in favour of it.

A.F.S.T. evidently knows so well what Europeans discuss in this club that it is surprising when he writes about the "wrath of a dozen Club men." The Gandhi movement is a daily topic for discussion in all our Clubs and the concensus of opinion is always complete approval of the objects of the movement though discussion naturally waxes hot as to the methods employed and even in these opinion is very evenly divided.

A.F.S.T. however is such a blood thirstly fellow that he "wants to fight substance and be bitten by Bull-dogs" but Mr. Gandhi shows no such desire. He does not want any fight nor do we.

Mr. Gandhi is most emphatic on that point and has repeatedly said so in his public speeches and also when he so kindly met a gathering of a few European businessmen recently.

If we Europeans are now "winded and unable to keep up with the fast rate of the Gandhi movement" and if it is truly having the complete walk over that A.F.S.T. says it is, what is he grumbling about" Surely he is getting all he want. No one is hindering him from telling his views to the world.

In conclusion let me ask A.F.S.T. two questions:

(1) Has he ever heard of a policy of giving an opponent as much rope that he eventually hangs himself with it? and

(2) Does he know the name of that rope?

I shall answer No. II for him, the name of the rope is common sense.—Yours, etc.

'ENY-MEENY-MINY-MO."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is understood 15 private bills, 91 resolutions, and 329 questions have been received for discussion in the Legislative Assembly. (A. P.)

* * * *

A correspondent from Akola wires to say that a general meeting of the Provincial Khilafat Committee of Berar will be held at Amraoti on the 20th of August, where many important subjects concerning the province will be discussed.

* * * *

A correspondent from Mangalore informs us that Mr. U. Raghunathaya, the President of the Mangalore Brahmo Samaj and the Depressed Classes Mission Institution died on the 31st of July last at the age of 82 years.

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In accordance with the terms of the International Postal Convention 1920 of Madrid, the Government of India have decided to revise its foreign postal rates. The revised rates will take effect from September 1st next.

* * * *

A Dacca message of August 5th says H. E. the Governor held a police parade and presented rewards to members of force. Addressing the police, His Excellency said the people heard too little of the great services the force constantly rendered. (A. P.)

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During the last month of July 1921 the the number of Hindu patients that were treated in Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary was 1768. Among them the number of new admission was 559; (males, 336, females 760 children 147).

* * * *

The first anniversary of Lok. Tilak was celebrated at Nandurbar with great enthusiasm. Speeches were delivered eulogising the great work of the departed patriot. The audience was exhorted to use indigenous cloth and to boycott foreign ones. The meeting terminated after the bonfire of foreign clothes.

* * * *

A Jubbulpore correspondent informs that there was held a very huge meeting there on the 1st of August to celebrate the first anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Further there was also a bonfire of foreig clothes. In the meeting a resolution in respect of boycott of foreign clothes was adopted.

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A correspondent from Ajmer inform that there was held in the Durgah a meeting of the Musalmans of Ajmer to pray fo the success of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha in his fight with the Greeks. Several Moulanas spoke on the occasion and prayed to God for the success of their coreligionists in Turkey.

* * * *

A Bangalore message of August 6 says under the auspices of Mysore Horticultural Society fourteen private gardens entered the year's Model Gardens Contest wherein Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, Colonel Skipwith and Charles Marsh won silver cups Lord Ruthven and Frs. Banerjee silver medals, judges expressing gratification at notable improvements since last judging. (A. P.)

* * * *

Mr. L. Daulat Ram Gupt, Secretary District, Congress Committee, Rohtak, writes.

"A newspaper in memory of Lokmanya Tilak is to be issued out from Rohtak and will be started by a company. Subscribers and shareholders are required. When the number of subscribers will reach 1,000 the paper will issue."

* * * *

Under the auspices of Mahim Taluka Congress Committee a largely attended meeting of Mahim citizens was held when Messrs. Karandiker, Barve, Dandekar pleaders, exhorted the audience to take to Khaddar and give up liquor drinking and to start picketing peacefully. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution condemning the unjust circular of the Thana Collector re picketing.

* * * *

The Secretary of the Jamaitululama, Delhi writes the following message was sent by the Anjuman to the wife of Maulana Nisarahmad: "your revered husband who used to recite translation of the Quran only, is condemned by the U. P. Government to suffer imprisonment for 6 months. This action of Government amounts to interferrence in religious matters. Hence great concern among Ulema. The Jamiatul Ulema sympathises with you, and requests you to pray for the courageous stand of your husband".

* * * *

Total approximate gross earnings of State railways from the 1st April to 23rd July 1921 amounted to Rs. 2,603 crores. Budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of total gross earnings of Rs. 87 crores and results of the first 16 weeks given above have fallen short of estimate for that period by Rs. 151 lakhs. Results for the week ended 23rd July 1921 show no sign of improvement except in case of goods on the East Indian Railway on the whole results are below the previous week.

* * * *

The Mandvi District Congress Committee organised on Sunday (the 31st July) a huge procession for collecting foreign clothes. It was attended by several Voluntcer Corps, and a huge concourse of people. It passed through all the principal streets of the Mandvi Mahal along the way caps and clothes were showered upon the procession. Among the clothes given by a gentleman were found gold buttons, a cheque of Rs. 1,000, a receipt of Rs. 2,000 and many other papers these things were duly returned to their owner. In all, seven carts filled with clothes and caps were sent to Parel for destruction.

* * * *

A Simla message of August 5th says the Anglo-Indian and European Educational Conference, Col. Gidney presiding, on Friday, viewed with grave concern the recent attempts in the provincial councils to reduce grants to European educational institutions and resolved that while declaring friendly attitude towards Indians they were of opinion that European and Christain character of their schools would be jeopardised by an unconditional admission of Indians. (A. P.)

C. P. COUNCIL.

SALE OF LIQUOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

Owing to the sudden demise of a prominent local barrister, Mr. Ramdas and many members of the council had to go yesterday to attend the funeral along with the members of the Bar, and the council met at 1 o'clock. His Excellency the Governor was present for nearly three hours.

After questions Mr. Sheolal moved his resolution recommending to Government to stop the sale of liquor throughout the whole province by means of legislation and to make it available only for the purposes of medicine. The discussion lasted for more than three hours and many members took part but they were against stopping the sale all of a sudden which would result in more crimes and people taking to other liquors.

Mr. K. P. Pande suggested an amendment that the sale of liquor should be stopped within a short period which was accepted by the Minister.

The Excise Commissioner pointed out that the proportion of the habit of drinking in the C. P. as compared with the United Kingdom was low and inasmuch as the Gonds represent one-sixth of the population and as they require liquor for their very existence and for religious matters stopping of sale by means of legislation would be unjustifiable. He showed that during the past thirty-six years six thousand liquor shops were reduced without public pressure being brought. The Hon. Minister could not define any specific period within which the goal could be attained, and said that Government would like to substitute foreign by country liquor as the sale of foreign liquor was not in the hands of Government. The resolution as amended was carried.

The debate on the next resolution of Mr. K. P. Pande regarding stopping of recruitment for the Imperial services for C. P. from next year was adjourned till the next session of the council in view of the importance of the resolution.

The next important resolution recommended the constitution of a committee mainly of officials with specific instructions to prepare a scheme of reduction of expenditure to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent in the total cost of administration. The mover referred to a similar order of the Madras Government and the recent debate in the House of Commons and opinions expressed by Lord Cecil and Col Wedgewood. He referred to the need of financing the many schemes of reform without further taxation which could be done only by retrenchment as suggest. The discussion lasted long and was opposed by many members on the ground that it was not properly worded. The Hon. Mr. Standen on behalf of Government was against reduction by a definite percentage and on his assurance that Government will issue instructions to departmental heads the resolution was withdrawn.

U. P. COUNCIL.

OUDH RENT ACT REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

Discussion on the principles of the Oudh Rent Act Amending Bill was continued the whole of to-day in the United Provinces Council Criticisms were mainly levelled against provisions in the bill under which undesirable tenant who had been convicted under any one of 94 sections of the Indian Penal Code was liable to be ejected from his holding. Generally members expressed approval of the bill with modifications of important provisions. Closure was then applied, and Sir Ludvic Porter replying to the debate paid a compliment to extreme moderation and fair-mindedness with which the measure was discussed and assured the Council that several points raised by them would be considered by a Select Committee to which bill was referred. The Committee is fully representative of interests of Taluqdars and tenants, among the latter being Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru and Pandit Gokarnath Misra.

On the motion of Sir Ludvic Porter, the bill to amend the United Provinces Land Revenue Act was also referred to a Select Committee. This is a measure to bring the Land Revenue Act in conformity with the amended Oudh Rent Act.

As sanction of the Government of India has not yet been received Local Self-Government bill will not be introduced in present session of the council.

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 6.

The United Provinces Liberal Conference met at Rafi-au-em to-day. Attendance though not very large was fair considering the conditions of weather prevailing here at present. The Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh, several Taluqdars, Hon. C. Y. Chintamani and Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Ministers, Rai Bahadur Anand Swarup, Deputy President and several members of the Council were present. Delegates from several districts were present. After the address of Mr. A. P. Sen, Chairman of Reception Committee Munshi Narayen Prasad Asthan was elected President.

KURUKSHETRA LIBRARY.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The Governor of Punjab visited Thanesar yesterday and met the leading representatives of the Kurukshetra Restoration Committee and at their invitation laid the foundation stone of the Kurukshetra Pustakalaya (Library).

After performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone His Excellency unveiled a tablet erected to commemorate the re-excavation of the Kurukshetra supply channel from the Chautang head which has been carried out with funds provided by Lala Banarsi Das and the District Board of Karnal..

"FIRST FALLEN ARE THE TORCH-BEARERS."

LAJPAT RAI AND SHAUKAT ALI AT DHARWAR.

From a Correspondent.

DHARWAR, Aug. 6.

Lala Lajpatrai and Moulana Shaukat Ali arrived at Dharwar on the 4th instant and addressed a public meeting—the same evening. Lalaji in course of his speech said that the purpose of their visit was to offer their congratulations to the people of Dharwar for putting themselves on the front line in the struggle for freedom. Freedom was the birth-right of the people in the world and those who fought for it were among the bravest of men. Those who fall among the first are the most fortunate because it is their noble example that catches the imagination of those who follow them. He knew that the people of Dharwar had suffered greatly and three of them had died for the cause of the country and 28 are still in jail. His message to these latter was "hold on, my dear comrades, you are the torch-bearers who will lead us on to victory." He appealed to the Congress and the Khilafat to leave nothing undone to meet the needs of those whom they have left behind. He said "This is very little we can do to cheer up these brave souls in their affliction and this much we should not neglect." He reminded the audience that the noblest and the bravest son of the Maharashtra, the late Lokmanya Tilak had spent several years of life in the jail; if he did not mind suffering for his country why should they now care to suffer likewise? Then he drew the attention to the main facts of the Lokmanya's life and towards the end of his speech he communicated to the audience the decision of the All-India Congress Committee about boycott and swadeshi as the necessary step to get Swaraj within the year. He pointed out to them their duty in this respect and exhorted them to do it manfully and bravely suffering all losses, bearing all inconveniences and undergoing all kinds of sacrifices. This was the second test, he said, to which the country was being put and if went through successfully Swaraj would be assured.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he came in the capacity of the Secretary of the All-India Khilafat Committee to meet them in their hour of trial. The Musalmans and Hindus had done their duty and the Government with all her sweet promises was throttling them. Wine was forbidden by Islam and Hinduism at all times and if they failed in their duty in the past it was no reason that they should neglect it now. The Khilafat Conference, the Jamiatululema and the Congress had asked them to boycott liquor and foreign cloth. The Hindus and Musalmans should make it the mission of their life to make it a success.

Mr. Kadpa in proposing the vote of thanks said that their morale has not suffered after this incarceration and they would make greater efforts to follow the Congress programme than they had been doing hitherto.

In the meeting it was announced that Mr. Araballi—a head clerk in the Treasury Office of 28 years standing had resigned his post.

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

27 ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 7.

On Thursday the 4th instant at 3 p.m. in the Dharwar shooting case the Magistrate committed 27 accused to stand their trial in the Dharwar Sessions Court under the charges framed by him on the 3rd instant. The Magistrate ruled on the applications as regards police molestation that it was not necessary to pass any order on that subject as the 27th accused had not confessed. The whole committal order was not read over to the accused. It is rumoured that a special judge would be coming to try this case.

LALAJI AT DHARWAR.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADERS UNWILLING TO MEET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 7.

Lala Lajpatrai and Moulana Shaukat Ali came to Dharwar on the night of the 4th instant and addressed a huge meeting convened in the open space of Rashtriya Shala on Friday morning. They addressed the students at noon. Lalaji had sent for the non-Brahmin leaders who could not see him as they were engaged and had no time to see him. Lalaji and the Moulana left Dharwar at 4 p.m. and motored to Hubli. From Hubli they went to Bijapur via Gadag.

REPRESSIVE LAWS COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF 26 WITNESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The Repressive Laws Committee has almost concluded recording evidence. It has so far examined 26 witnesses in all, of which 11 are official and 15 non-official. Among the official witnesses are Sir John Maynard, Major Ferrar, the Hon. Mr. C. A. Barron, Mr. W. W. Smart, Mr. J. Donald, Mr. Denys Bray, Colonel C. Kaye Mr. D. R. Lyle, Major C. F. Humphreys, Colonel W. H. Beach and Mr. H. D. Craik, the Non-official witnesses examined are Pundit Hridaynath Kunzru Mr. Anand Narain Sewal, Babu K. K. Mitter, Mr. N. A. Dravid, Mr. B. B. Desai, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. K. C. Roy, Dr. Almamun Suhravardy, Mr. Dwarka Nath, Mr. Manohar Lal, Mr. Mohamed Yunus, Nawab Ahmad Nawab Khan Mr. Tahl Ram, principal Sanjiva Rao and Nawab Ahmed Nawy Khan.

SWADESHISM AND PARSIS.

WAYS AND MEANS TO POPULARISE IT AMONG THEM.

INFORMAL MEETING.

Hardly three days have passed since the large memorable meeting was held at the Excelsior Theatre to protest against the Greece atrocities upon the Turks under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha which is to be congratulated for its activity in laying a further mile-stone by holding another meeting yesterday at 5-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. This time, to consider what steps be taken to revive the simplicity of life to encourage *Swadeshism* and to introduce *Charkhas* and handlooms in the Parsi homes.

In spite of the rains the hall was overcrowded and the audience took a lively interest in the proceedings.

The most striking feature of the meeting was the demonstration on *Charka* made by Atya Begum and Mrs. Khambatta explaining to the audience the simplicity of its working and the method of its manipulation.

Atya Begum's synonyms of "Swarajya" with "*Charkha*" and "*Charkha*" with "Swarajya" was loudly applauded by the audience.

Miss Balai L. Palamkote at the outset proposed that the chair be taken by Lady M. Bhownagari. In support of her proposition Miss Palamkot said that Lady Bhawnagari was not only a liberal woman but was extremely simple in her private life. Unlike other ladies of high society she not only does most of her household work but she does not even consider it low to do menial work. (Applause.)

LADY M. BHOWNAGERI.

Lady M. Bhownagari then took the chair and asked Mr. B. F. Bharucha to address the meeting.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then said that the luxury and fashion of the day was the outcome of the Western Civilization. It had also brought poverty in the country. He announced (amidst applause) that Mr. Nowroji H. Belgaumwala had promised for six months a sum of Rs. 5,000 to introduce *Charkhas* among the Parsi Community. This was a real charity. The motto of the Salation Army people was "to help ourself and no charity". Further he said that Mr Belgaumwala was even ready to make good any loss that the Parsi ladies might suffer in their sales. Referring to the Charkhas he said thavt the *Charkha* could not only supply and serve an economic cause but also will develop physique of the nation.

ATIYA BEGUM SAHIBA.

Atiya Begum Sahiba then speaking on the *Charkha* said that first of all we have to realize that "Charkha was Swaraj and Swaraj was Charkha". She said that the present day merchants dealing in cloth were very fond of multiplying their profit. Unfortunately even in *Khadar* some people were doing profiteering business and the consumers even paying increased prices because it was the order of Mahatma Gandhi to put on *Khadar*. Referring to the Exhibition of *Khadar* which she had held recently she said it was planned to give an idea to the public so that they may have an opportunity to discern the genuine from the false and imported *Khadar*. The best *Khadar* was that, she said, which was made at home. She suggested that she intended waiting with couple of friends on the Provincial Congress Committees for propaganda work. In mofussil in towns and suburbs and in every home *Charkhas* should be introduced so that they can at least earn four annas per head. Finally she appealed to the Parsi Community to take up this industry for the welfare of the community as a whole.

A demonstration was then made on *Charkhas* by Atiya Begum Sahiba and Mrs. Khambatta.

MR. N. BELGAUMWALA.

Mr. Nowrojee Belgaumwala then announced that they were going to open a regular Spinning and Weaving Class and he assured the audience that a family of 5 or 6 persons could easily make Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month after about 3 months' training.

Replying to questions Mr. Belgaumwala said that from a pound of yarn about three yards of cloth could be produced.

Mr. Bharucha then explained that they were going to have a regular organization from which volunteers would visit house to house and distribute necessary materials and receive the *Khadar* spun and woven at home. He further said that Mr. Belgaumwala has opened a school in Forjet Street but *Charkhas* were not to be had at present. An army of carpenters had been therefore employed to expedite this work and as soon as they would be ready the school work would go on. He exhorted the audience not to get disappointed by hearsay that the industry was not paying. He assured them that even if they worked at a loss that would be met by Mr. Belgaumwala.

He regretted that even a conservative press like the "Times of India" had no objection to its employees wearing "Ghandhi Cap" and that the "Jame-Jamshed" too had a word of approval for it, but some of the Parsi Shitins had shown their displeasure and disapproval towards this cap.

MR. JHABWALLA.

Mr. Jhabwalla then said that he could divide the Parsi Community into three parts. (1) The rich (2) the middle, and (3) the poor. He said the first were not likely to do manual work. The middle class owing to social encumbrance were so much pressed with home work that they were not likely to achieve any tangible result. The fact they would find no time. While the poor will have no attraction owing to its poor out-turn.

MR. N. BELGAUMWALA,

Mr. N. Belgaumwala then explained that high class ladies being intellectually advanced they would turn out better work. In fact Lady Petit was doing excellent work. While the middle class and poor will earn their livelihood from this industry.

Replying to the above Mr B. F. Bharucha said that we were not living in the year 1918 or 1919 but in the year of grace 1921 which was saturated with new life—*nav jivan*. We must learn lessons self-sacrifice.

Atiya Begum further replying to Mr. Jhabwala said that we must realize the great whirl-wind in which India was captured and we must not lag behind now.

Mr. Jhabwala was entirely satisfied with the above explanation and exhorted the audience to wear *Khaaar* only.

MR. GINWALA,

Mr. Ginwala then said that *Charkha* was an infallible insurance against famine. Millions of men and women were starving in India and if these people apart from their agricultural work were to occupy their spare time in *Charkha* industry it would ameliorate their economic condition a great deal. It required a sound, organization and appealed the Parsi community's wholehearted co-operation. A list was then made of volunteers.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then announced that genuine *khadi* could be had from the following places:—

Shrut Jenajini C/o Khadi Bhandar, Morarji Gokuldas Market, Kalbadevi and Shrut Laxmidas Shrikant c/o Girgaum Congress Committee, 79, Sandhurst Road, opposite Shanchavi Stores.

A vote of thanks to Atiya Begum, Mr. N. Belgaumwala for his generosity Mr. B. F. Bharucha and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FOREST COLLEGE.

TRAINING FOR RANGERS.

The Chief Conservator of Forests makes the following announcement:—

The undersigned will select about six candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Bombay Forest College, Dharwar, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers.

2. Applications from intending candidates should reach the undersigned at Poona not later than 30th September 1921.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st July 1922. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Article 37 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution and in particular to good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination for small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer for the certificate may be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.

(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed at least one or other of the following examinations:—

(a) the Matriculation Examination.

(b) the School Final or School Leaving Examination or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear the date not further back than July 1st 1921.

4. Stipends at Rs. 50 per mensem will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidate at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

BANGALORE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

The summer horticultural show opened Saturday afternoon in the famous Lalbagh gardens in the delightful weather and was a splendid success. Among those present were His Highness the Maharaja, Hon. Resident, Lord Ruthven and Dewan. Enthusiasm was unparalleled. Five specimen flowers, cretons, goldiana and a good collection of precharpia grandis among the decorated group were simply handsome. Vegetable stalls were fully representative. Caladiums were finest Bangalore has ever seen though absence of orchids gloxineas and cyclemen were keenly felt. Brilliant selections of cockscomb and sister flowers were witnessed. General arrangements were grand and suggestive entires were noted. There was very keen competition in a majority of cases. Spectators numbered over ten thousand. With presentation of cups and smaller prices to winners by His Highness the day's programme was concluded.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and five eighths pence.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

FORMER MAMLATDAR'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 2.

The witness denied the suggestions of the counsel and proceeded to say that he and Thakar left for the town subsequently to ascertain what was happening there. The witness had not the slightest fear about their personal safety at the time of leaving. When they crossed Mosambridge it was about five, and at ten minutes to six they passed the police lines. Thakar was driving and he and the witness had their backs to each other with constables on either spare seat. The constables had rifles in their hands. The witness could not say what their immediate objective was and said passing the police line they came across a cart conveying the injured constable at Lakadiphool proceeding to the South in the direction of the dispensary. The witness thought he must have to take dying declaration of the constable. The Tonga was facing towards the East and was going in the direction of the motor stand and he wanted to go to the dispensary. The witness spoke to none and none spoke to him at Lakdiphool. The witness merely shouted to the man behind the cart to take the cart to the dispensary. Asked if having regard to the excitement among the people, it did not occur to him to make inquiries before going further, the witness said no. Upto the time of passing the cart the witness met no collection of *momins*. The sub-inspector had left the *cutchery* an hour or an hour and a quarter before the witness left the *cutchery*. During all that time the only policeman he met was one who had been hurt. After going about 300 yards the witness met about twenty or twenty-five *momins*. It was not among them he saw the man with a flat stone. The Charucha crowd was quiet and peaceful. They did not mock or laugh at the witness. He passed the crowd and went on. Both he and Thakar were sitting so as to be observed by the people. The witness proceeded 20 or 25 paces from the motor stand and had totally lost sight of the cart. At the motor stand he met a second crowd of 25 or 30 men. They had sticks in their hand but were not looking dreadful. Most of them had ordinary sticks. The witness did not see any jeering etc, they uttered no cries. No body shouted "the Mamlatdar has come, beat him".

The court enquired of the counsel if that was his case. The counsel replied that was prosecution case.

The witness continuing said he saw no stones in their hands and the *tonga* was proceeding at ordinary speed. The crowd did not pursue him and threw no stones. From the motor stand the witness proceeded towards *Juma Masjid* and about 25 paces away he met another crowd about two hundred strong. They had spread both on the road and the open space to the south of the hotel. It was a *momin* crowd. They had sticks but the witness did not see any stones in their hands. The *tonga* passed the crowd but the crowd did not insult the witness or make any hostile demonstration. The witness admitted that within 150 feet he had passed three crowds roughly of 300 men and they did not pursue him. The streets were full of men with sticks and stones. From *Juma Masjid* to the towngate it was full of people and his progress was uninterrupted. The first big crowd he met was at the towngate. It did not pursue him. When he spoke to a man with flastone in his hand he threw it at him. It missed. That man was not among the accused. The witness was not shown any people at all by the investigation officer. The witness gave a description of the man to Kokji. It was in writing. The counsel asked for it and when it was produced before the court it was seen to be a document eighty pages long. The counsel good humouredly observed it might contain the history of Malegaon from time of the Peshwas. (Laughter). The witness said it was there weeks after the incident. It was at this place that he gave the mob order to the constable "fire fire." The people were not frightened no stones were hurled at the tonga. There was no firing. After that stones came down in thick showers. The witness was now going at slower speed than before. The stone throwing lasted for about five minutes. That was one moment when he felt nervous said the witness. He was not afraid of his life but he began to be anxious. People feel satisfied after doing good thing sometimes, did you feel that satisfaction by thinking that you had done a good thing by not ordering the police to fire, asked the counsel. Yes, was the reply. When questioned he had said nothing of this order of mock fire before magistrate, the witness said he was not asked about that. He was not examined by Kokji but the witness gave a copy of what he was going to say to Kokje. It was just at this time the witness was struck by a stone which caused swelling. During all this time there was no hostile demonstration whatever. He persued his course said the witness. When asked if he did not care to ask anybody or group what was the excitement for. He heard none say to him "you had better go but show us where the sub-inspector is".

The court enquired of the counsel whether there was any point. The counsel said his case was they never intended any harm either to Ghaisas or Thakar or the policeman with them. They only wanted the Sub-Inspector.

The witness could not identify a single person among all the people that he met. There were *momins* right upto the dispensary. As he and Thakar got out of the *tonga* they were seen by the *momins* who had collected in front of the dispensary. Both were seen entring the dispensary. The *tonga* was left in the compound. They arrived there at ten minutes past six. The witness had no conversation whatever with anybody else between Lakdiphool and the dispensary except when he gave mock order to fire. The first man the witness saw in dispensary was Bagwe Sub-assistant Surgeon. The witness did not ask him to treat his swelling. The witness and Thakar remained at the dispensary about two hours and a quarter. Inside the dispensary there were about six persons including one *momin* boy. The witness became anxious about his safety after seeing the flames. The Sub-assistant Surgeon told him that the people in the South and the west were watching their movements. That was before he saw the flames. Little before it he heard shots. The counsel asked the witness if nobody came to the dispensary between his entering it and his seeing the flames. The witness said no. Not even Khare asked the counsel. Khare was sent for said the witness. (Laughter.) It was nearly one hour after Khare left the dispensary that the witness and Thakar moved out to the servants quarters and thence to Halwal Mala. At this stage the court rose for the day. Cross-examination of the witness was not concluded.

POINTS OF INTEREST VISITED.

From our Special Correspondent.

MALEGAON, Aug. 5.

A Party consisting of Mr. Murphy, Session's Judge, and Messrs. Rangnekar, Azad, Pradhan, Upadhya and Akut together with the two Assessors in the Malegaon Riot Case, paid a flying visit to Malegaon to-day. The whole Party visited the various points of interest, in connection with the case, which were deposed to in the Committing Magistrate's Court at Malegaon. The party motored back to Nasik in the afternoon.

WHY KRISHNANAND WAS CONVICTED.

SIND COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

A press note from the Commissioner of Sind issued has reference to Mr. Krishnanand who was recently sentenced to the one year's imprisonment. His arrest and conviction provoked disorderly scenes and stone throwing as reported. The note disposes of the erroneous impression that his political activities in Karachi have been confined to anti-liquor campaign and had previously been unobjectionable in character. He was for months active in Karachi and elsewhere in Sind delivering political lectures conspicuous for violent and abusive character and tendency to promote disaffection to Government and arouse feelings of racial hatred. The question of instituting proceedings against him under sections 124-A and 153-A I. P. C. for which ample justification was more than once considered but it was though his utterances were such as to be more likely to cause feelings of district and resentment among the decent people than to create disaffection against Government. Accordingly Government decided to take no action for the time being various extracts were given and the note concludes "there have been other utterances by this person of an even more objectionable character but so grossly vulgar as to be unfit for publication." With regard to the sentence passed on Mr. Krishnanand the Magistrate has of his own notion called for the record of the case and referred it to the court of the judical commissioner for revision.

KHULNA RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF BOMBAY PARSEE SUBSCRIBERS.

In response to an appeal made by Sir P. C. Roy of Calcutta for funds for the relief of the thousands of famine-stricken starving people, that appeared in "The Chronicle" some time ago, the editor Mr. M. Pickthall has received a cheque for Rs. 1,650 (one thousand six hundred and fifty) from Mr. Nowroji Hormasji Belgaumwala, being the amount of collections made at the Ripon Club as per list enclosed.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Name.	Amount. Rs.
Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy	200
Mr. Nowroji H. Belgaumwala	200
Mr. Homi M. Mehta	200
Mr. Jamshetji Wadia	200
Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw & Bros.	100
Mr. D. Billimoria	100
Mr. A. P. Sabawala	100
Mr. J. S. Malbari	100
A. Parsi	100
Mr. H. P. Byramji	70
Mr. F. C. Shroff	50
Mr. A. M. Unwala	50
Mr. P. P. Mistry	50
Mr. F. Batliwala	25
Mr. S. D. Jassawala	25
Mr. Kaikhusroo Talayarkhan	20
Mr. M. E. P.	20
Mr. Batliwala	15
Mr. Dinshaji Elavia	15
Mr. J. B. Jassawala	10
Total	1,650

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

DEMAND OF SANGAMNER CITIZENS.

(A[illegible].)

[illegible]ER, Aug. 6.

At a mass [illegible] citizens of Sangamner [illegible] unanimously passed [illegible] of free and compulsory [illegible] on and prohibition of liq[illegible]gislation.

The Hon. M[illegible] educational policy was sev[illegible] The meeting expressed its [illegible] on of the personnal of th[illegible]ed in this behalf and de[illegible] in its of some trusted leader[illegible]rd classes. The sense of [illegible]ed the people's determin[illegible] and an [illegible] sory primary [illegible]ost.

RELUCTANTLY DRIVEN TO N-C-O.

HON. MAGISTRATE'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. S. D. Jathar writes from Bagalkot under date August 5th:

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please spare a little of your space for me to publish my resignation of the Honorary Magistrate-ship. I have not been in the midst of Non-Cooperation stream. I had been working as a cooperator with Government with an honest feeling of faith in British justice. On many an occasion I publicly gave out my views in favour of responsive cooperation and thus had been the subject of public odium. But now my experience of the methods of bureaucratic administration is reluctantly driving me to non-cooperation. It really pains me to go to that conclusion.

LETTER TO D. M.

To the District Magistrate, Bijapur.

Sir,—I had been to Dharwar in connection with the recent shooting case. Amongst the accused some of them are my closest relatives and friends. From what I gathered and observed locally, from the most reliable sources, I am thoroughly convinced that the accused are quite innocent. The methods of investigation and trial are not at all honourable and to crown the whole, the final order of committal of the case has made me quite disgusted with the method of dealing justice of the British Courts. Therefore I press my resignation of the Hon. Magistrate-ship which I already tendered same time ago and which has remained unaccepted as yet. I beg to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) S. D. JATHAR.

Ragalkot, August 5.

HINDU GIRL AMAZED AT AMERICAN WOMEN.

SHOCKING DANCES AND IMMORAL CLOTHING.

The Boston correspondent of the "New York Herald" writing on Feb. 5th says:—

Miss Manik Kasambi, a comely young native girl students from far off India, who has come to America to study at Radcliffe College, expresses her amazement at the "shocking dances" of the people here and at the "immoral clothing" worn by our women.

She abhors American modern dancing and says she "cannot understand why the authorities permit it." Tight skirts and short skirts are also beyond her comprehension.

"In India only servants wear such short clothing," she comments. "The respectable classes wear the 'sari,' which comes clear to the feet. Even the English women in India, who are most like the Americans, would never think of wearing such skirts as I have seen since coming to this country.

"If I tried to introduce dancing at home people would lose all respect for me. It was my family which started a reform in education in the Province of Goa, and I was the first Hindu girl to go to college.

"I wear American dress, but it was difficult to get used to it, and even now I prefer the dress of my own country. It is so much more comfortable and it doesn't take us long to get dressed, while American women may spend hours in putting on their clothes."

"I am a Brahmin of the highest caste." Miss Kasambi continued with evident pride. "We have temples and go to them at any time. Sunday is no different with us from any other day. I would not care to become a Christian. I prefer our Hindu religion. We have many missionaries among us, but I don't think they are very successful.

"My father is an instructor in Harvard in Indian philosophy, and I have a younger brother in the Cambridge High and Latin School. He is to go to Harvard. When I return to India I will teach English."

An Irishman had a face that was "an offence to the landscape." Next to his homeliness, his poverty was the most conspicuous thing about him. Hence the unsympathetic comment of a neighbour.

"How are ye, Pat?" he said.

"Mighty bad," was the reply; "sure 'tis starvation that's starin' me in the face."

"Is that so?" rejoined his friend. "Sure it can't be very pleasant for aather of yez."

A Bikaner message of August 5 says H. H. the Maharaiah is making satisfactory progress towards convalescence. (A.P.).

(Continued from Column 6.)

should be sent to England to lay their claims before the British Government.

No body can object to the natives sending a reputation to England to place their cause but the anti-Indian sentiment expressed in the leaflet are ill-placed and seem to be the work of some white scribbler. I have come across hundreds of natives, I have talked with the officers of the local Uganda Association and I am glad to inform my Indian brothers that they have always expressed very friendly sentiments about Indians. But the leaflet seems to be a part of the systematic campaign against the Indians which is planned by the Europeans. I look to the results of such a propaganda with great dismay and consternation.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The Indian National Congres of East Africa has again sent a deputation consisting of Messrs. Jeevajee, president of the last session of the Congress and Mr. Varma, Bar-at-law to lay the Indian case before the Colonial Office. The Governors of Uganda and Kenya have already left for England to help reconsideration of the Indian policy and in order that the Indian case may not be prejudiced the Indian Congress also thought of sending a deputation and has already sent

EAST AFRICA LETTER

COLOUR WAR AGAIN.

NATIVES AND INDIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

July 5.

Trade being extremely dull, the white community of Kenya has started brisk business in villifying and carrying on campaign of race hatred towards Indians. When we were looking forward to a conciliatory solution of the Indian question in this colony with expectant eyes, the Europeans of this country have blocked the path of compromise by passing a number of absurd resolutions on the Indian question. Mr. Shastri's demand for equality of status and rights for the Indian citizens of the British Empire in England has made the colourless people of this country nervous and they have gone to the precipitate length of threatening the Government that if Indian immigration will not be prohibited in near future, they will be compelled to use force for enforcing their demand.

The convention of European Associations which met at Nairobi last week was a scene of most idiotic and stupid speeches on the Indian question. Every attempt was made to caluminate Indians and speakers after speakers who rose up to propose one resolution or the other uttered most malicious lies about Indian enterprise and morale in this country. After speeches were made and resolutions proposed for one whole day the anti-Indian convention was able to pass the following impolitic resolutions on the subject:—The resolutions are important in so far as they show in what direction the wind is blowing, and how the British whites are participating, nay waging a colour war against his Indian fellow citizens, in this country. The resolutions run as follow:—

Resolution No. 1—"That this Convention of Associations deprecates the initiation of any policy which will tend to make Kenya Colony either dependent on, or a dependency of, India.

Resolution No. 2.—"That this Convention resents the determined efforts of a section of the community to undermine the pledge given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies as published in Government Notice number 291 of August 18th 1921. This pledge was given by the Secretary of State after receiving a deputation from the Indian community of East Africa. The deputation was received by Lord Islington, who stated that the franchise could not be granted to Indians on the same lines as to Europeans. This pledge confirmed to Elgin's earlier decision to [illegible] Lord land areas of the [illegible]tain the uppersphere of Ea[illegible]olony as the special noteworth[illegible]ean settlement, and it is [illegible]y that the present Secretary of St[illegible] was then Under-Secretary.

"That since this pledge is the foundation of the European settlement in the Highlands of Kenya Colony, the European community cannot submit to any diminution of the rights promised to it and is prepared to combat by every constitutional means any attempted breach of this pledge."

Comment is superfluous on these resolutions. The speeches made on these resolutions were full of silly platitudes such as the whites' fear of being ousted out from the country by the domination of Indians and Indians encroaching upon the rights of the natives and one Commander Cook made such an indiscreet remark in his speech about the local Government that Sir Edward Northey, Governor, left the meeting in anger. The whites of this colony find to their great chagrin and anger that their voice is important and does not reach the Colonial Office, and hence they seek the help of anti-Asiatic bodies in the British Empire in waging a colour war against Indians.

It is now time for the Indians to wake up. Their existences as a self-respecting citizen in the British Empire is at stake. We are at the parting of ways. Indians should either throw away British citizenship or be a self-respecting citizen of the Empire with equal status and rights. If the British can drive away Indians from British colonies, it is time that the Indians should think of an act of reciprocity in this direction. Why should the British stay and unmorally exploit a coloured country and a coloured race? They must pack off from India bag and baggage if the Indians are stinking in their nostrils. They will be quite happy in the salubrious climate of England and the act of reciprocity would thus be logically concluded to. The salvation of India truly lies through winning independence and the sooner our minds, the Indian and the British are disillusioned, the better for both of us.

A Got-up Leaflet.

As I write this letter I receive a leaflet on my table, which is a suplement to an anti-Indian native paper. The contents of the leaflet seem to be manufactured by the white custodians of native interests. The leaflet says:—

"We, the educated natives of this country view with alarm the fact that an Indian deputation is going to England to lay their claims before the responsible authorities.

. . . . . Owing to limited space at our disposal we can only briefly state on our side that the Indians have done nothing in the way of native education and though the members of the deputation can be called educated, the mass of Indians are illiterate and inferior in education to the natives. So the deputation is not representative of the Indian community. In busines even the Indians are financed from London, and not India. What our fate would be under Indian rule we dare not contemplate."

Then the leaflet appeals to the British Government not to leave them in the lurch and proposes that a deputa[illegible]

(Continued in Column [illegible])

A BOON TO POONA PUBLIC

To-day Monday To-night

GRAND OPENING OF

K. D. & BROTHERS' Proprietor of West-end, Globe Cinemas, Bombay.

NEW CINEMA

NAPIER CINEMA, Poona

under uptodate management and Comforts with

A Grand Treat of the Season

For the First Time in Poona

WILLIAM FOX'S

$ 10,00,000 Production

CLEOPATRA

OR

THE REIGN OF CEASERS.

Featuring the Cinema Queen

THEDA BARA

A Girl of $10000000 eyes

Shown in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon etc. with the greatest success.

Note :—This is the PICTURE being shown for the FIRST TIME in Poona and is quite different to any other subject previously shown or being shown at any other Cinema in Poona. It cost on enormous amount to William Fox in producing the same it has cost a big sum to K. D. and Brothers to secure its rights.

"LIBERTY"

FOR

AUTO-ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS

Nothing but the Best

The Liberty Motor Co.,

Telegram— "WIREWHEEL."

Sandhurst Bridge,

Bombay, No. 4.

PETROL THAT PRECIOUS LIQUID

AND HOW TO SAVE IT!

USE "LIQALL" PETROL FILLERS.

COMBINATION CAR FILLER. TYPE "A."

An sketch. Has Twin Thread Adapter to fit all cans, air dome, with 8 air inlets, can opener, with non-slip projection. Also it has rest, enabling user to tilt can gradually. The other end has screw nozzle, with filtering gauze, which can easily be removed for cleaning and replaced. The tapered discharged nozzle produces free antisplash flow.

Rs. 7-0 each.

EXTENSION FILLER AND CAN OPENER. TYPE "AX."

Specially for use in tanks with awkwardly situated tanks. The Extension Tube is made of finest flexible steel, packed specially with Asbestos proof against action of Petrol. Yields instantly to any required position. Empties 2 gallon can in 45 to 50 seconds. Rapidly growing demand for this type, its great advantage becoming more and more appreciated.

Rs. 9-8 each.

CYCLE.

MOTOR CYCLE FILLER. TYPE "C."

Supplied with small nozzle for small tank holes of motor cycle. In other respects same as type "A", advertised above. Easy to carry in a tool box and indispensible at all times.

Rs. 6-8 each.

SPECIAL FILLER.

SPECIAL FILLER. TYPE "E".

Specially made where the 4 gallon can is used. Has hardened steel cutter adaptor which instantly cuts open and affixes securely to can, emptying 4 gallons, in 70 to 75 seconds without waste.

Rs. 9-0 each.

FLEXIBLE OIL FILLER.

Filler is fitted with Suitable Filtering Gauge.

Has flexible tube to yield instantly to any position

This Flexible Filler is universally admitted to be a real need. Your funnel should be as flexible as your car. Particularly applicable, in fact indispensable for oil reservoirs fitted under scuttle Dashes. Suitable also for crank Base Oil Inlets.

Rs. 7-12 each.

Sole Agents:—

The Advance Motor Co.,

"We Stock Everything for the Motor Car."

CHOWPATI,.....BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"AUTOMOTIVE." *Telephone No.* 5121.

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 6.

Several delegates have arrived for the U. P. Liberal Conference and Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana President-elect also has arrived.

Mr. A. P. Sen Mar.-at-Law, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech warmly welcomed the delegates. He said the Liberal Party had no reason to lose heart because it was in a minority in the country. Gokhale, John Bright, and John Morley, were in a minority when advancing the right cause. He repudiated the insinuation that the Liberal Party supported Government in all its actions right or wrong. They had double duty to perform, one towards the people and the other towards Government. They would support Government when it was right and oppose it when it was in the wrong. They were ready to help Government in the maintenance of law and order but they would not be hesitating in condemning repression.

"NON-COOPERATION HAS FAILED".

Alluding to Non-Cooperation he attributed its success to the magnetic and selfless personality of Mahatma Gandhi and to the existence of dissatisfaction in the country owing to economic and political causes and to the Punjab and the Khilafat incidents. People were sick of these things and they blindly grasped Non-Coopetration just as a sick man grasped a charmed herb given by a mystic Sanyasi after he had suffered long from chronic illness. The First programme of the Mahatma relating to students, lawyers, title holders, and reformed councils had all but failed. The latest programme which gave prominence to Swadeshi, temperance and untouchability had little to do with Non-Cooperation. With that programme they were in sympathy though they did not approve of the methods. He warned the country against dangerous part of Non-Cooperation programme such as civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes and said there might be violence on the one hand and repression on the other and they wanted to avoid both.

After expressing sympathy of the Liberal Party with the Khilafat grievances Mr. Sen alluded to the proposed amendment of the Oudh Rent Law. He condemned the provisions dealing with undesirable tenant. He concluded with an appeal to the Liberals not to lose heart but to hold aloft the standard which Dadabhoy Naoroji and Gokhale held, amidst cries of opposition. With faith in the destiny of this country let them firmly and fearlessly march to the goal.

TAWWI RLY. ACCIDENT.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY'S TECHNICAL FINDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

The evidence in the Government enquiry of the Tawwi railway accident is largely technical. Mr. Pedroza, Inspector of Railway Telegraphs, related the working of the system, experiments made with the Government Inspector of Railways and electrical experts indicating that one token was missing from both Tawwi and Penzalok stations which was only possible by the introduction of extraneous electric current either wilfully or accidentally. Cattle hoofmarks were noticed near the post carrying wires. Shaking or stay might cause entanglement of wires. The witness opined that the operators did not follow instructions in train signalling rules. In all sixty witnesses were named for examination. The Stationmaster, Mr. Penzalok, was released on bail to allow clearance of the damaged stock. Sunday's train service will be altered. The Railway Company intend publishing the entire proceedings of the departmental enquiry including the Government Inspector's remarks on the Committee's findings.

There was a meeting in Simla, of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge on Friday morning.

H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews on Friday to the Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh and Kanwar Abdus Sami Khan.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 5.

Government was defeated by 55 votes against 20 on the motion recommending revocation of the Government order enhancing the travelling and daily allowances of all officers under the Madras Government, including the non-official Presidents of Local Boards and Municipalities.

The cripple thumped his crutch on the ground as he confronted his lawyer.

"Heavens, man, your bill is outrageous! You are taking four-fifths of my damages. I never heard of such extortion!"

"I furnished the skill, the eloquence, and the necessary legal learning for your case,' said the lawyer, coldly.

"Yes," said the client, "but I furnished the case itself."

"Bosh!" sneered the lawyer. "Anybody can fall down a coalhole."

Doctor: "It's a boy, professor."

Professor (looking up from his work): "What is?"

WANTED AGENTS

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Literature and Art.

PROBLEMS OF A NEW WORLD.

Problems of a New World, J. A. Hobson, Geo. Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.

It cannot be disputed that few of the innumerable publications on post-war reconstruction tackle the problem from the standpoint of the revelations of human nature, as "an operative principle in History", manifested during the catastrophic events of the years since 1914. Mr. J. A. Hobson treats the "Problems of a New World" from this standpoint. His analysis of the causes which led to the "surprise of 1914" is exhaustive. His description of the civilian mind, its head instincts, its vainglory and credulity, and its hysteria of intolerance during the war is vividly accurate. "Abject credulity" he says, "was the foremost quality of the civilian war-mind." The deliberate and industrious hoarding of the stories of atrocities, "their literary cultivaton and systematic handling, in order to inflame hatred and feed war passion, are novel and peculiarly degrading features in the psychology of war." The motives and the real value of the idealism of the politicians and the peoples and the exploitation of war-ideals are clearly and unerringly estimated. "There was a place for ideals", he says, "but not in the close neighbourhood of practical affairs." They were useful for war-rhetoric to generate enthusiasm and passion. But the notion that the vivid rhetoric of war-speeches" should carry some latter obligation to fulfilment is "either unmeaning or ridiculous to a politician of the type of Mr. Lloyd George". The author's examination of the trend of present movements cannot be passed over in a hurry. His chapters on the "New Industrial Revolution" and on "the New World" deserve the close attention of all those engaged in the tasks of reconstruction. We know that the worker's faith in Parliamentarism has long since evaporated. To them it has "seemed impotent alike to achieve reform or to stay reaction." They find that "property can always make good its defences, provided that the ultimate basis of representation is locality—that is to say, a basis which excludes close and effective community of economic interests." Consequently their challenge to property is accompanied by their struggle for industrial democracy. But the question is whether such democracy will be allowed to be realised by the capitalists. It is possible, Mr. Hobson says, for the capitalist classes in the West to buy industrial peace at home by substituting the exploitation of foreign subject peoples for that of the Western working classes. "Whether the organised workers of the so-called Western democracies will have the humanity", Mr. Hobson remarks, "justice, foresight and courage to resist this temptation may be the test issue of the near future." Although the author holds that in every sphere of human conduct some alloy of force is necessary to a sound economy of achievement" he lays down that only "when the illusion of the efficiency of physical force as the instrument of progress is dispelled can a real democracy become possible." He describes the League of Nations as a "treason to humanity". He pleads for self-determination and federalism and believes in the mutability of human nature as a factor of great hope for the new world. He is convinced that the essential condition of a successful revolution lies in the intensive and extensive application of the natural sciences to reduce the strain of toilsome industry upon the life of man "for the free play of his personality and for non-economic intercourse."

"THE POLITICAL GITA."

"The Political Gita" or the Philosophy of Life Applied to Politics in General and Indian Politics in Particular, by V. M. Shah, Ghatkopar, Bombay.

This handy volume aspires to be and probably is the clearest exponent extent of the new N.C.O. movement, if we leave of course the luminous articles that appear in "Young India" every week. As its name implies, the book is intended to be the guide, nay the gospel of the humble ordinary N.C.O. worker. It is couched in terse, aphoristic language. Here and there the political cynicism of the author shows itself when he deals with the disappointing aloofness of the Moderates from the most urgent call of their country. The brush with which the Moderates are painted one feels might have been daubed with less dirt, but then, the reader, if he be a real N.C.O., feels with the author the stern justice and aptness of all the epithets hurled at those who, while sitting on the fence, and criticising the workers, will not or dare not take up their country's cause for the smile or the frown of the bureaucrat.

As one reads the book, apart from its present-day application to current political events that are stirring in India, one's mind is carried back to those old saintly sayings, 'itter and yet sweet, told in aphoristic language by India's earlier sages and philosophers, like Vidura, Kalinga, Shukra and Chanakya.

But the author is mainly concerned with the current thought and philosophical basis of Non-Cooperation as a weapon to be utilised under the guidance of a great spiritual leader like Mahatma Gandhi. He claims to be "no politician, no patriot, no theorist, no member of any school, no disciple of any leader or master and his one purpose in the book he says is to listen to the Song of Life and to understand the Singer.

Now as every Hindu knows the most compelling of all the Songs of Life ever sung in this world of Tears is that song of the Bhagavat Gita, uttered by Sri Krishna, the Ideal Leader of the Ancient Aryans. How the author understands and appreciates this master genius that it worshipped by Hindus to this day as the perfect *avatar* of God on earth is beautifully told on pages 62 to 64 of the book.

The home truths with which the author begins Part II of the book would make our place-hunting Moderates gasp for breath. For, says the author, "That India is *at war* with British Rule is a fact which none but cowards and diplomats would conceal or gainsay"! Yes, at war! but with the unique and harmless (?) weapon of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation! The author considers that this war began in 1920. But we think that shrewd Mr. Morley declared war earlier and even recognised the belligerency when he called the Indian intelligentsia the "enemies" of British rule.

The author ably deals with the criticism so often hurled purposely and maliciously at the N.C.O. movement that its author appeals more to the masses than to the intelligent classes. Says he, "Mr. Gandhi has certainly *not* confined his preaching to the uneducated masses or to any particular sect, class or district. The educated are free to hear him, read him and follow him—but to demand from a Nation that it should remain inactive until all the millions of people are of one mind is to enforce suicide upon it." And if *even* Non-Violent Non Cooperation is a dangerous movement and that too under the control and guidance of a leader like Mr. Gandhi,—what else in the world is not dangerous?

The following exhortation to his countrymen is well worth quoting and voting again and again—it may be they are the very words of the Mahatma in "Young India"—they look so familiar and yet insistently true!

"Do not be tempted to use brute force or resort to rowdyism if you are ill-treated. The enemy has more force and means to defeat you and he simply awaits an opportunity of using the same. He is perhaps impatient and may therefore try to provoke you to mischief so that he may be in a position to beat you to submission and that *with justification* (!) He wants to allure you to fight *on the ground selected by him for his safety* and you should take care that *you* force him to fight on the ground selected *by you* for your success. Spiritual ground is yours,—Material ground is his. If you leave your ground you are doomed!"

And here is the author's bold challenge to the world—the gay, unthinking, cynical world that laughs in its sleeve at the present travail of a mighty Nation.

"Let the world know that the one party fights with weapons of guns, bombs from aeroplanes, with massacre of women, children and peasants assembled for a fair and by its own arbitrary laws suited to its own interests. Let the world also know that the other party fights with the only weapon of Non-Violent Non-Cooperat on which means only the *refusal* to cooperate with the opponent in the said oppressions, which again means merely a refusal to be instruments of one's self-destruction! And let the world at large know—if it cares to know—that even *this* refusal on the part of Indians is loudly proclaimed as an inhuman and bloodthirsty act and a crime!"

The book is meant for free circulation and we believe it can be had on application to the author at the address above given, though it is not so stated in the book.

G. A. R.

RECREATION.

Ebbing Health of the Nation: Author Nanalal Kavi, Publisher V. C. Dalal, Kandewadi, Bombay.

This brochure contains two articles which were published under the *Captain Praja Sharir no ghasaro ane nav Pallavata* in the "Nav Jivan".

The author has tried to show how the physique of the whole nation is gradually but steadily detererating and has succeeded in pointing out the fact with homely illustrations drawn from every day life how little attention is paid to the development of body and to what extent the inexpensive and manly sports of half a century back are becoming unpopular.

TIRTHANKAR CHARITRA.

Shree Tirthankar Charitra: author Jethalal D. Shah, Ahmedabad. B. C. Shah, Ahmedabad sole agent.

The Jain Literature is very rich in biographical sketches and Acharya Aemchandra has made a valuable contribution by his life-sketches in Sanskrit of 63 religions devotees. Biographical literature interested with stories is, as a rule, more appealing than abstract principles of truth and religion. The Jain authors have not lost right of this fact. This book contains the life-sketches of 24 Jain Tirthankars who have all preached devotion to the religion as the highest duty.. The principle of renunciation runs through the lives of all these Munies. To the students interested in Jainism the book is a veritable boon and even the casual readers will immensely profit by its reading men.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"Essays on Educational Reconstruction in India", by K. M. Panikkar. Ganesh and Co., Madras.

The subject of National Education has taxed the mind of many a great thinker today. India is now slowly realizing the evils of its present system of education—a system unsuited to its temperament and social life, and calculated to make machines of men. Indians are deploring the neglect of their art and philosophy and literature in their curriculum of studies; and feel that England has not only cramped their imagination, but subdued their very soul. Up to a few years back they were taught in schools that India had contributed nothing to the literature of the world; that its history abounded with "kings thirty feet high and reigns thirty thousand years long"; that its geography was "made up of seas of treacle and seas of butter." Their young minds were impressed with what their learned professors told them; and from childhood they were so enslaved that they began to take pride in being caricatures of Europeans in their ways of living and thinking. But those days are gone. Indians have come to realize that Anglicised India has done nothing, but destroy the beauty and romance of ancient Indian art; and they have, therefore, learnt to despise a system of education that fits them for success in life rather than for national service. They are agitating for National Education, and clamouring to flood their schools and colleges with Indian savants and philosophers in place of the European professors, who, they rightly complain, can never sympathise with their ideals and aspirations.

This unrest has found expression in many a pamphlet on National Education, and Mr. Panikkar's "Essays on Educational Reconstruction in India" is by no means a minor contribution on the subject. The author seems to be a staunch Nationalist and declaims rather vehemently against the use of the English language and English literature in our schools and colleges. He even goes so far as to say that "one of the main objects of the introduction of English as the medium of instruction, and the English language as the chief subject of study, was to undermine gradually and, if possible, to subvert eventually the religions and the civilization of India." This of course is gross exaggeration in the light of the history of education.

The author's denunciation of our universities is quite just. He rightly complains that they are mere examining bodies and have neither founded a school of thought nor contributed to the growth of any science. But he warns us against having our universities after the model of those of Oxford and Cambridge; for, says he, the system of these Residential Universities is a growth peculiar to those places, and entirely unsuited to India. The right step would be to transform our universities into teaching bodies, and to establish University chairs for organising higher studies and research. Next, the universities must be freed from the control of the State; and be independent bodies following a policy best suited to the needs of the Indians. Then alone will they be the very soul of the nation.

We shall end by quoting the author's own ideal of education: "A really Nationalist idea in education must take into consideration the problem of a common language, which in the opinion of the present writer can only be Hindustani. It must also give particular attention to the education of our women without attempting to disintegrate the joint-family system. Finally a national educational programme must be a programme of local effort and national coordination. . . . The Nationalist effort in education should be directed not chiefly towards any attempt to mould the Governmental policy, but in building up local institutions of a great variety of character, and embodying different national ideals and culture. Therein alone lies the hope of nationalism, for nationalism ignorant is nationalism ineffective."

G. J. B.

INDO-PORTUGUESE REVIEW.

We have received a copy of the Indo-Portuguese Review for 1921 published by the Indo-Portuguese Association of Calcutta. It is a well printed magazine containing numerous illustrations and cartoons. There are a number of articles on various topics of public interest, among which may be mentioned those on the "Maya and Marma Doctrines" and the Indian Reforms, the "Hindu Converts to Christianity", "Bombay under Portuguese Occupation" and some observations on Portuguese Ideals.

SAMALOCHAK

The "Samalochak": A Gujerate monthly magazine, annual subscription Rs. 6 Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

The June number of the "Samalochak" contains a few interesting articles by well-known Gujerati writers. The article on Tolstoy is especially noteworthy.

GARVI GUJERAT.

Published at Vadgadi, Bombay No. 3. Annual subscription Rs. 6.

This is an illustrated Gujerati monthly magazine devoted mainly to poetry, and literature. We have received a copy of the second issue of the publication. It is a readable magazine.

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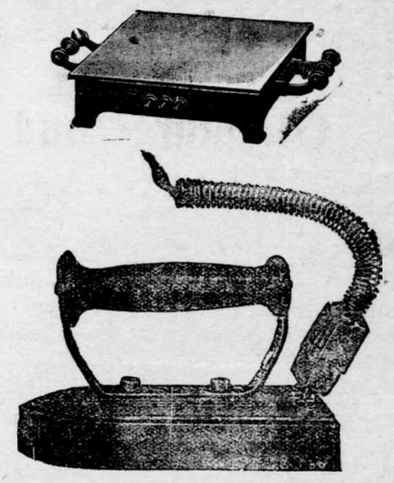

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